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SLOVAKS SEE END OF SLUMP IN NEW ERA

East Province of New Republic Emerges From Long Setback After War

BREAK UP OF LARGE ESTATES AIDS FARM

Scenic Wonders of Carpathians and Danube Trade Assist Trade Recovery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia—Slovakia's marvelous scenery and great natural resources are gradually combining to give the province a new economic standing and to enable it to recover from the disabling effects of the war.

This eastern province of the Czechoslovakian Republic has passed through remarkable economic changes during the last 12 years. Before the war, it formed part of Hungary, and was the center of what little industrial life existed in that part of the old Empire, despite the fact that it is preëminently agricultural in character. The establishment of the new Czechoslovakia meant not only the withdrawal of most of its industrial capital into another state, since it belonged to Hungarians, but also the formation of a new situation, in which Slovakian industry had to compete with the highly rationalized factories and workshops of Bohemia and Moravia.

Consequently there was a closing down of almost all factories of any size. This event would doubtless have come in any case under the stress of post-war competition, but under the circumstances was used by politicians to foster a charge of "Czechization" in the interests of Slovakian autonomy.

Industrial Progress Resumed

In the early post-war period of political and social unrest and agricultural crisis in central Europe, Slovakia had great difficulty in finding its feet again. Only from 1924 can one rightly speak of consolidation and progress in this part. The local industries which could really be profitably run were encouraged by the authorities, and particular attention given to fostering agriculture. Despite rationalization, the number of industrial concerns was 1291 in 1926, as compared with 600 in 1910, and the number of workers had increased by 10,134.

Land reform has made great changes in agriculture. It has meant

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New Parole Plan Improves Morale in Kansas Prisons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—"Automatic parole" is having a good effect on the morale of inmates of state prisons in Kansas, it is stated by penal authorities.

Sixteen prisoners won automatic or merit releases from Kansas penal institutions in June out of 170 eligible for parole and 41 more were paroled after a hearing before the board. Seventeen will go out automatically before Sept. 1 unless some protest is received. Out of 141, eligible at that time, 56 have been recommended for the regular parole.

"When are you coming up before the parole board?" a state prisoner was asked recently, by Judge A. S. Foulks, the Governor's pardon attorney.

"Me? If I can help it, I'm not appearing before the board," was the reply. "You never can tell what the parole board will do. I'm an 'automat'. So far I haven't a mark against me. Unless I slip somewhere, I'm due for release in August. I'm working for a clean slate and that lets me out."

Asked what the man meant by "automat" Judge Foulks explained:

"The parole authorities have inaugurated what we call the automatic or merit parole system. If a prisoner is a first offender and has served a minimum part of his sentence without having been reported for violation of any of the rules of the institution and no objections to his parole have been filed, if his parole has been advertised, as provided by law, and his offense is not of a heinous nature and the judge who sentenced him and the prosecuting attorney do not protest his release, he is paroled without having to appear before the state board.

"It was thought such a rule would tend to make better men of the prisoners while they were confined and as a result of habits thus formed they would be better men after their release. The plan has not been in effect quite a year and not long enough to justify a final conclusion, but up to the present time it seems to have worked even better than has been anticipated. I feel sure it has raised the morale in our penal institutions. I am in hopes it will finally be adopted as a permanent part of our parole system."

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Pilots' Strike Ties Up Dutch Air Lines

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Amsterdam, Holland

ALL air service of the Royal Dutch Air Line was held up Aug. 29 by a strike of the pilots. No machines left their hangars at Amsterdam or Rotterdam but all machines now abroad will return immediately to their bases. Strikers are demanding higher wages and better conditions for themselves and families.

The immediate cause of the strike was the dismissal of M. Evert Van Dyk, who acted as second pilot on the Kingsford-Smith transatlantic flight. Van Dyk was detailed for duty on the Dutch-India line due to start in September. He refused to accept the conditions, which were the same as those for air mail flights to Java.

Co-operatives Vote to Stand by Cash Basis

Vienna Congress Gives Setback to Credit Move Among Consumers' Groups

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A resolution urging all coöperative institutions to safeguard the system of cash payments in consumers' societies in accordance with the rules laid down by the Rochdale pioneers in 1844 was passed at the final session of the thirteenth congress of the International Coöperative Alliance here Aug. 28. In recent years a number of societies has been inclined to depart from the strict letter of the law in this respect, but the view of the delegates was that credit to individual members should be avoided as far as possible. On the other hand they were convinced that credit on the wholesale side of the coöperative movement should be widely extended through the formation or greater use of coöperative banks and savings institutions.

The case for extension of individual credit was started by the French, and they tabled a resolution to form a special committee to inquire fully into the whole position in view of the greater development of private traders (who extend credit to individuals) and modern industrial organization.

The orthodox view was argued by Vollrath Klepzig, German coöperative leader, who rigidly upheld the unconditional application of cash trading.

Supports Cash Basis

Herr Klepzig said that in the last few decades the ideals of the Rochdale pioneers have almost attained the position of a law in the consumers' coöperative movement of the world. One of the chief pillars of the Rochdale system was that of cash payment.

The abandonment of the idea of cash payment reduces efficiency and limits economic freedom in the distribution of goods, he said. The greater the departure from this ideal the nearer do coöperative organizations approach the regular capitalist economic system. "For these reasons," contended Herr Klepzig, "credit trading by consumers' societies, which cannot be brought into harmony with the true character of the coöperative movement, must be avoided."

The tendency to borrow is not always due to the economic needs of the consumer, Herr Klepzig pointed out. Old and new systems of credit have recently been revived and introduced into the economic life of various countries, but Herr Klepzig believes that the establishment of artificial purchasing powers leads, at best, to an increase of turnover "by way of loans" which is bound to be followed later on by an unfavorable reaction on the trading results.

"Mutuality Clubs" Attacked

The method of obtaining credit which has drawn the heaviest fire from orthodox coöperators is the so-called "mutuality club" for buying goods on the installment system. These clubs obtain advances and credit in a collective capacity, which they pass on to individuals. At a recent meeting of the English Coöperative Congress, Henry J. May, retiring coöperative president, declared that the total indebtedness of these institutions increased by £854,000 during the last year, and now stands over £2,500,000. He added that this serious increase had not even had the merit of doing away with ordinary credits.

The congress decided to hold its next congress in England in 1933, and the session then terminated.

SPARE TIME USE CALLED PROBLEM OF MACHINE ERA

Avocation Increase Follows Readjustments, Says Silver Bay Speaker

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Avocation looms on the industrial horizon with mounting significance as mechanized industry and production readjustments bring in their train five-hour days, five-day weeks, and ten-month years for workers, John G. Thompson, assistant to the president of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, Fitchburg, Mass., stated Aug. 29 before the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations.

Already the problem of using the hours outside of factory or office in a constructive way, is acutely present with many workers, Mr. Thompson declared. As vocations become more and more routine through use of machines, there is a further need for employees to find outside of regular working hours an avocation in which they may express their individuality, he added.

Describing the subject of educational activity as increasingly important and more difficult, he said that prompt action is required to start adequate encouragement of education of workers in wise use of their leisure, and added that industrialists have begun to take the question seriously "none too soon."

Wages deliberately have been kept at a normal level by the majority of industries in the United States during the current business recession, according to Charles W. Lytle, director of industrial coöperation, New York University, who presided, Aug. 28, over a sectional meeting.

Only a few small companies have found it necessary to cut labor costs, Mr. Lytle declared. Employers have in recent years recognized fairly new economic rules that call for keeping labor wages high, he added, and even in the face of curtailed business activity they have persisted in holding the pay rates of their employees as high as possible.

"For some time," he said, "employers and the general public have been accepting the economic theory that high wages do more than provide the workmen an adequate livelihood. Industrialists have seen that their own workers are potential buyers of the commodities they manufacture if only they have enough ready cash."

Mr. Lytle, who is the author of a book just published on "Wage Incentive Methods: Their Selection, Installation and Operation," outlined the basic factors entering into some 25 incentive wage systems obtaining in the United States. It is estimated, he said, that 40 per cent of all the industrial workers of the country are paid

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Federal Inquiry Is Now to Dig in Its Own Yard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Evidence that one of the lawyers of the Federal Trade Commission which has been investigating public utility propaganda has been acting as a go-between in an effort to persuade citizens of Eugene, Ore., to sell out their municipally owned and profitable power plant to the P. W. Chapman Company of New York has been laid before the commission and will be considered at its first meeting in September.

The Trade Commission, by direction of the Walsh resolution adopted by the Senate nearly three years ago, has been making an inquiry into propaganda of public utility companies, shown to be directed against municipal ownership. The power plant of Eugene, Ore., is represented as being a shining example of the successful operation of a city's own power and light system, and as such is a constant challenge to the type of publicity which the Trade Commission has revealed that a group of utility organizations was putting forth.

Letters signed by the lawyer in question evidently show that he has for some time been active in Eugene in behalf of public utility interests, and using the Trade Commission's letterhead for the correspondence.

Following propaganda revealed before the Trade Commission, representatives of power interests have declared that they intend to continue their attacks on municipal ownership more forcefully than ever.

Tsarist Russia Survives in Tiny 'State' Within Paris, Run by 200,000 Exiles

PARIS (AP)—Some 200,000 Russian exiles in the environs of Paris have built up a little make-believe state of their own for the preservation of pre-Soviet culture and ideals and the education of their children.

Schools, churches, military societies and social welfare groups have been organized.

Russia in Paris is a little cross-section of tsarist Russian population, including aristocrats, tradesmen, soldiers and workers displaced by the political upheaval.

There are kindergartens, primary schools, high schools and craft schools, where exiled Russian children of all classes may learn their native language and culture.

Although he has no official status, the former Ambassador Basil Maklakoff continues to function as legal adviser to the Russian colony with offices where the embassy archives prior to 1916 are kept. An unofficial chancellery preserves the records of the consul-general and continues to function along the lines of a consul-general's office with the former consul-general in charge.

Russians in Paris have three churches and a cathedral, besides a theological school, something not to be found within Russia itself.

Most influential of all the colony's institutions, perhaps, is the Gallipoli Union, formed of veterans of the Wrangel Army, the last White Russian army unit. General Koutiepoff, military leader who mysteriously disappeared several months ago, was the acknowledged leader of the Gallipoli Union and supposed head of the anti-Communist military organization in Paris.

Revolt in Peru Accompanied by Unrest in Three Republics

Disturbances Reported in Brazil, Argentina and Cuba —Leaders in Leguia Régime at Lima to Face Trial for 'Misdeeds'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Military and political unrest showed its effects Aug 29, in four American Republics—Brazil, Argentina, Cuba and Peru.

Advices to the Associated Press from Montevideo, Uruguay, said the Brazilian States of Rio Grande do Sul had been disturbed by a revolutionary movement headed by Juan Francisco de Souza and that all federal troops have been confined to barracks.

Havana reported the Government in readiness to proclaim martial law in Maximo Gomez, Matanzas, where rioting over political issues had not yet been quelled. The same dispatch said a score of politicians had been arrested at Cruces, Santa Clara, in a plot against the Government.

Arrival of three destroyers at Buenos Aires strengthened the hand of the Government of Argentina, threatened by insurgents. President Irigoyen did not emerge from the heavy guard of troops thrown about the Government House and his residence. Buenos Aires still was unable to explain the extreme measures, and as a consequence there were many rumors regarding the seriousness of the situation.

Peru's revolution which ousted President Leguia and installed Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro as military dictator had completed its cycle with Col. Sanchez Cerro sworn in as President and Lieutenant Colonel Ortega Military Governor of Lima.

Tacna-Arica Question Not to Be Reopened

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The hand of Peru's new Government has fallen heavily upon those who held positions of power and trust in the old régime. Widespread arrests were reported Aug. 29, preliminary to prosecution on charges of malfeasance and misuse of public funds.

Speaking to natives of his own department, Piura, who called to congratulate him, the new President, Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, promised that he soon would order the removal of the deposed President, Augusto B. Leguia, from the cruiser Almirante Grau at Callao to the shore to stand trial for his "misdeeds."

The military junta headed by Colonel Sanchez Cerro ordered an investigation pursuant to attaching the property of Juan Leguia, son of the former President Focion Mariateguin, who was President of the Cham-

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RESIDENTS FLEE AS 'REDS' MARCH UPON CHANGSHA

Wuchang Also in Path—Swedish Munitions Plant Gets Order From China

SHANGHAI (AP)—"Red" armies marched toward Changsha and Wuchang Aug. 29 causing thousands of Chinese inhabitants of both cities to flee.

Radio dispatches from Changsha said 20,000 Communists were converging upon the Hunan Province capital, which was sacked and partly destroyed by "Reds" a month ago.

The provincial garrison of 8000 showed a tendency to evacuate the city, leaving it to be overrun by despoiling "Reds."

The United States gunboat Palos stood by in the Siang River, ready to take aboard the few Americans remaining in the city.

The main body of Communists, encamped east of the city, numbered 10,000 and was being increased by bands continually arriving.

Military defense plans included a wire fence strung about Changsha, reputedly to carry an electric current. Foreigners considered the plan of little value.

The morale of defending troops was extremely low. Unpaid, and accusing Governor Ho Chien of not taking proper measures against the "Red" devastation of the city last month, the troops expelled the Governor a few days ago. Without proper leadership, they feared "Red" revenge for the execution of hundreds of Communists following the July "Red" assassinations and looting.

Seek Export Permit

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—A munitions factory, the Svenska Metallverken, has applied to the Government for permission to export 10,000,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition to the Chinese Government. The company emphasizes that the big order under present slack conditions is very acceptable and would give about 100 workmen employment for 10 months. The company understands that Norway, Belgium and Holland have been granted permits for export of ammunition to China.

Foreigners Evacuate City

HANKOW (AP)—With 20,000 "Reds" menacing Changsha again, Aug. 29, it is understood that all foreigners in the city will board gunboats for evacuation. Fifteen hundred Changsha refugees have reached here aboard a Japanese steamer.

Fire Reported at Chunking

NEW YORK (AP)—A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times, Aug. 28, said that telegraphic reports from Chunking, Yangtse River City in Szechwan Province, tell of a colossal conflagration there in which more than 5000 houses, shops and warehouses were burned.

The origin of the fire was unknown, but Communists were suspected.

VON GRONAU PLANE LANDS AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The giant flying boat piloted by Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau landed in the Niagara River early in the afternoon Aug. 29.

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German transatlantic flier, took off Aug. 29 with his three companions for Buffalo, en route to the air races at Chicago. The huge "whale" which Capt. von Gronau flew here from Germany rose from the water at the North Beach airport at 7:40 a. m. (E. S. T.).

The four fliers came to the airport soon after 7 a. m. by speedboat from their Manhattan hotel and spent half an hour getting their flying boat out onto the water from its hangar at the police airport in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

HEALY INDICTED ON TWO INCOME REVENUE COUNTS

Ewald Case Principal Is Charged With Failing to Make Return, Supply D

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An indictment against Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader, whose rôle in the appointment of George F. Ewald, former magistrate, to a lower court bench, has been under fire because of his alleged receipt of $10,000 from Mrs. Ewald just before her husband's appointment in 1927, was handed up to United States Judge Adler Aug. 28 by the federal grand jury.

The indictment charged that Mr. Healy had violated the revenue law of 1926 on two counts. These were: failure to make an income tax return for 1927, and to supply information to the collector of internal revenue concerning his alleged $35,000 income in 1927, when he was getting a salary of $7000. The maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment and a $5000 fine on each count, if conviction follows. The trial will take place in late September.

Mr. Healy, who resigned last week from his office as first deputy commissioner of the department of plant and structures, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on $2000 bail.

The Tammany leader's income for 1928 and 1929 has not yet been investigated, and it was learned that a new federal inquisitorial body would get additional testimony looking toward similar indictments for the other two years.

Simultaneously, the federal court terminated its contempt action against Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in the sheriff's office, and Mrs. Ewald, concerning the $10,000 transaction for which the sheriff's clerk was said to have served as go-between, and on which both witnesses have withheld testimony. The two witnesses had no sooner won this victory, however, than they were subpœnæd by Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, to testify before the extraordinary grand jury investigation into the Ewald case which he will conduct in September.

Mr. Healy and Mr. Ewald also will be subpœnæd for the State's investigation, along with all others who have appeared in the Ewald case up to this date, according to Thomas Penny Jr., first assistant to Mr. Ward.

Coincidentally, Mayor Walker was served with a summons in a $225,000 slander suit by Jacob Cash, deposed city marshal, who alleges that he paid Mr. Healy $2000 for his municipal office. The suit concerns statements made by the Mayor to the press regarding charges which brought about the former marshal's suspension.

Lipton Offers Cup for Schooner Race

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton, British yachtsman and challenger for the America's Cup, Aug. 29 said he would furnish a trophy for competition between the fishermen of Canada and of the United States.

Sir Thomas conferred on his steam yacht Erin with Capt. Ben Pine, representative of the Gloucester fishermen. It was decided the cup would be known as the Sir Thomas Lipton International Fishermen's Challenge Trophy.

Captain Pine will sail the American schooner, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, against the Nova Scotian Bluenose, Capt. Angus Walters, of Lunenburg, N. S., in a series opening at Gloucester, Oct. 9.

After one vessel wins two races at Gloucester, the schooners will go to Halifax, N. S., for another three-race series. In the second series, the Dennis trophy, now held by the Nova Scotia committee, will be at stake.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC DECREASE CITED BY YOUNGQUIST

Justice Aide Sums Up Status as New Machine Is Put Into Force

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Summing up prohibition in the United States on the eve of launching the reorganized enforcement machine, G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General, declared that information brought to his office showed that the forces of liquor lawlessness are being overcome.

"My experience and observation convince me," he declared flatly in the course of a radio address to the nation, "that the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the country is becoming more effective."

In a speech that carried an atmosphere of vigor and optimism, Mr. Youngquist summed up the reorganizations that have been effected in the transfer of enforcement from the Treasury to the Justice Department, declared that business interests are being called upon to aid the dry law, asserted that even wets who opposed the law are helping enforcement activities, and announced his conviction that the changes in organization "will work a great improvement in the entire situation."

Above all, Mr. Youngquist struck the note which has been reiterated by representatives of the Hoover Administration, when he declared that the law will be enforced "fairly, honestly, earnestly, and lawfully." The address was in keeping with the tone of heightened morale that has come into the whole prohibition personnel with the reorganization of its administration. Addressing primarily the public, Mr. Youngquist also spoke indirectly to the new corps of enforcement officers enlisted under civil service rules for the prohibition work.

"It is our aim," he declared, "to make of this body of federal officers a law-enforcing agency that will command your respect, and, we hope, win your admiration."

Mr. Youngquist called for an increased measure of coöperation with federal agencies by the states, and pointed out that without such assistance the reënergized enforcement organization necessarily would be futile.

"It seems a rather formidable force—about 1750 agents and their investigators, 91 United States attorneys and their assistants and about 170 trial judges," he said, "but the magnitude of the task makes this force pitifully inadequate. When the 1750 agents and the 91 prosecuting officers are distributed over an area like ours, located among 123,000,000 inhabitants—one agent to every 70,000—the utter impossibility of making enforcement effective by that means alone is at once apparent. No one ever meant, and no one now expects that enforcement should devolve upon the Federal Government alone."

Island Inhabited for 1000 Years Bereft of People

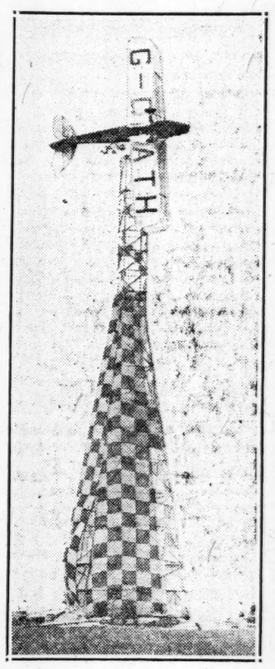
GLASGOW, Scot. (AP)—The last phase of the evacuation of the lonely island of St. Kilda took place Aug. 28, and the bleak place was bereft of inhabitants for the first time in 1000 years.

Early Aug. 28 the cruiser Hairbell, which the Government designated to transport the islanders to their new homes on the mainland, dropped anchor close to the steamer Dunara Castle.

Then the islanders with their live stock and household goods were taken to the boats. Five hundred and ninety cattle and sheep were driven into the water and made to swim to the vessels, where they were hauled aboard. Hundreds of sheep which were too wild to catch were left behind.

The Earl of Cassalis, who owns the island, was responsible for the evacuation and said he never again would permit its settlement. Eighty years ago there were more than 100 St. Kildans but now they have dwindled to 35 because of hardship and isolation. They lived in primitive fashion, without trains and motorcars. The island has no trees, no cats, no rats, no rabbits and no horses.

Plane Cuts Corner at Lightning Speed



Wide World

Contestant Rounding Pylon at National Air Races in Chicago.

Lindberghs Put New Interest in National Races

Colonel and Wife Step Out of Plane to Be Rushed by Crowd on Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh of New York attended the National Air Races at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds airport here Aug. 28 and themselves became the big show of the day. Their long-heralded visit attracted a crowd of 50,000, but the cash customers were very well behaved about them.

The famous pair was mobbed, not by the spectators whom the police and ushers easily kept in hand, but by the "Order of Badge Wearers" of every description, including the supposedly "celebrity proof" newspaper men and women, photographers, sound reel and radio men.

Refuge from curious eyes was finally taken by the Colonel and his wife in the control tower on the hangar roof where they could see and not be seen. Here they received the visits of many noted fliers, friends and race officials. The Colonel said he would not take part in the show, though he was a daily performer at Cleveland last year, as he must fly to Detroit, Friday and then return to New York on business.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh landed on the field at 3 o'clock from Columbus, O., in their low-wing monoplane, which is painted black and orange, and was recognized instantly by the crowd on the alert for their arrival.

The women's open-plane race for ships with engines of 500 cubic-inch piston capacity, was won by Mrs. May Haizlip of St. Louis, Mo., making 25 miles in 12m. 23.3s.; Vera Walker, Kansas City, Mo., was second in 12m. 25.9s., and Laura Ingalls, St. Louis, Mo., third in 13m. 26.8s.

In a women's contest for landing accuracy with engine power shut off, Charity Langdon, Norfolk, Va., was first; Betty Lund, Troy, O., second, and Nancy Hopkins, Garden City, N. Y., third. In a similar contest for men, R. E. Kuser, Trenton, N. J., was first; Basil Sims, Kankakee, Ills., second, and Lee Brusse, Glendale, Calif., third.

Twenty-five miles of a free-for-all race for civilians were flown by E. B. Heath of Chicago in 18m. 57.4s. The distance required five laps of the five-mile race course, and Heath

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$400,000,000 Left Yearly by Visitors Puts France First as Tourist Resort

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Although foreign tourists spend $400,000,000 in France every year, according to M. Meynial, French economist, further efforts will be made, says M. Dautry, director of the State Railways, to develop tourism, which has become one of the leading French industries.

France is easily the principal resort of the world. British and American visitors are more numerous than ever, but, in addition, there is an extraordinary increase in German visitors, who indeed seem to take the lead this year. The central European countries likewise send strong contingents.

There is much more than national pride in the attractiveness of the country involved. There is much more than the gratification of the group of caterers to the visitors' needs. The national balance sheet depends upon what is called the invisible export trade. For money spent by tourists inside France can almost be placed in the same category as orders from abroad.

M. Dautry makes a statement which denotes the growing comprehension of the importance of tourism not only as an instrument of moral propaganda (to employ an expression which is freely used), but as a national industry which wipes out the apparent deficit in the commercial balance sheet by "exportations in the interior."

He says that France is watching with keenest interest the struggle for the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. A large proportion of American visitors come to France and the proportion as well as the actual number appears to be increasing. That is why great schemes for the amelioration of conditions in which travelers can be brought Parisward and to other parts of France are being pressed forward.

It is hoped that in 1932 Cherbourg will be converted into a port where transatlantic liners can come to the quayside instead of requiring the services of a tender. Speedier trains both from Le Havre and Cherbourg are now running. The whole equipment of lines, signals and stations is being renovated. Passenger cars similar to American coaches are being constructed. These are only a few of the measures taken to develop tourism in addition to making Montparnasse Station, instead of the Saint Lazare Station, which is inadequate, the real transatlantic terminus.

INDIAN RIOTS MENACE ROAD TO SELF-RULE

Europeans Demand Firmer Hand in Dealing With Civil Disobedience

ASK SEQUESTRATION OF CONGRESS'S FUNDS

Declare Organization Should Be Banned as Illegal and Activities Stopped

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The bomb attack on Sir Charles Tegart, police commissioner, reported from Calcutta Aug. 25, has had the inevitable result of stiffening the attitude of Europeans in India against extension of self-government.

At the closing session of the European Association at Calcutta Aug. 28 Europeans from all parts of India passed a resolution urging that whatever recommendations the round table conference may make, no change in the present system of government be made until seditious propaganda and unconstitutional agitation has been firmly dealt with and the civil disobedience movement ended.

The resolution contended that the Indian Congress has ceased to be a political movement and has become a revolutionary body that should be declared an illegal organization, and its funds sequestrated by the Government. The association believed that conferences and concessions will not check the revolutionary tendencies of the Congress, and drastic measures should be taken to combat the organization immediately.

Europeans, the resolution said, accepted the general fundamentals underlying recommendations of the Simon Commission, subject to such reservations as are necessary to insure a strong government, preservation of personal liberties and complete equality in trading status between British and Indian subjects.

The attack on Sir Charles and bomb outrages in Calcutta illustrate the unvarying tendency to extremist political movements in Bengal during the last quarter century. Only a few days ago the Bengal Government asked the Legislative Council to pass a criminal law amendment act on the ground of revolutionary activity in Calcutta and other parts of the Province, and the bill is expected to have easy passage.

Indian Provinces Impose Ban on Working Committee

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—The conflict of authority on one hand and passive resistance on the other was resumed in India Aug. 28.

Word from Madras said that that Province, following the lead of Delhi, had declared the working committee of the All-India National Congress an unlawful association. The six members of the working committee arrested here when the ban went into effect Aug. 27 were sentenced Aug. 28 to terms of six months simple imprisonment each.

Several other provinces have banned the working committee, so that they can move against agitators if new disorders occur.

Meanwhile, the Delhi Nationalists countered by naming a new working committee, while leaders of the Bombay Government called for vounteers to assemble on the Esplanade Maidan Sunday despite a prohibiting ordinance.

Those appointed to succeed the imprisoned congress members comprise six Moslems, six Hindus and three members of the old committte not arrested. They include Khalil ul Zaman, a Lucknow advocate, acting president; Harkarannath Musra, a Lucknow lawyer, and Mr. Brevli, editor of the Bombay Chronicle.

At Calcutta also 16 arrests were made, Aug. 28, as the result of an attack the previous night on J. N. Taluo Dar, an Indian civil servant. He was assaulted and wounded at Barisal while dining with his wife. The assailant was a youth wearing the dress of a congress volunteer.

Governor of Bombay Voices Hope of Dominion Status

POONA, India (AP)—A prospect of eventual dominion status for India was held out Aug. 29 by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay Presidency, in addressing a group of landed aristocrats.

Sir Frederick said that once Indians of all castes, creeds and communities had decided what they really desired and at the same time were prepared to shoulder all responsibilities which dominion status implied, they might be assured that the British nation would heartily coöperate toward that goal.

He added that everyone was eagerly awaiting a report of the peace conversations now centering around Mahatma Gandhi, hoping they would result in a cessation of the civil disobedience movement.

Police Chiefs Shot

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—F. J. Lowman, acting Inspector General of Police, and E. Hodson, Superintendent of Police, were shot and seriously wounded Aug. 29 while leaving the Mitford Hospital at Dacca. A revolver was used. A hospital employee seized a Bengali youth who fired the shots, but could not hold him and he escaped, leaving behind his gun and slippers. Later two Bengali youths were arrested on suspicion of connection with the crime.

FARM ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PUT ON NEW FOOTING

World Organization Perfected at Second Meeting at Ithaca, N. Y.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The international conference of agricultural economists was permanently organized with L. K. Elmhirst of Dartington Hall, Eng., as its first president at a meeting at Cornell University on Aug. 28. The permanent organization follows the second conference of these agricultural experts which has just closed here and which was attended by leading farm economists from the United States and Europe.

The success of the first and second meetings justified permanent organization according to consensus here. The view was voiced that through a permanent organization much could be accomplished in the direction of international coöperation in agriculture.

Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University was elected first vice-president; Dr. Max Sering, of Germany, second vice-president; and J. R. Currie, of England, secretary-treasurer.

Speaking at the closing session of the conference, Dr. R. Freund of Kiel University, Germany, envisaged a new tariff policy in western Europe that would be an abandonment of "post-war makeshifts." It would be "a definite tariff policy to meet the international crisis, resulting from the prevailing agricultural surplus," he said. He thought it would be a compromise between protection and partial free trade.

Dr. Freund held that the elimination of all production for export would give rise to probable undermining of manufacturing industries and thus produce serious industrial retrogression.

According to Dr. Freund, the question which continental Europe faces is whether it shall "safeguard its grain production by high tariffs and leave an essential part of the markets for livestock products to the chief producing countries overseas, or shall it develop its protected livestock industry with the aid of cheap grains admitted free."

"No consistent answer to this question has been given yet," he said. "A multitude of baffling problems arise as soon as one of the two alternatives is taken up seriously. But it seems to me that somehow the present uncertainty as to the further course of western European agricultural development and policy is slowly approaching its end, not so much, perhaps, because of a determinate will on the part of the governments, but because of certain developments in surplus countries."

Reich Party Decries Talk About Revision

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Rudolf Breitscheide, leader of the Social Democratic Party, subjects the present development of the Reich's foreign politics to sharp criticism in Vorwaerts, the Social Democratic organ. He doubts whether it was wise to discuss revision of the eastern frontier and the Young plan so openly immediately after evacuation of the Rhinelands as, for instance, was done in a recent speech by Gottfried Treviranus, one of the members of the Cabinet.

He rejects any efforts to coöperate with Italy against France. The new methods which the Reich is now pursuing, he concludes, may lead to grave complications.

Dr. Julius Curtius, Reich's Foreign Minister, touched upon German foreign political aims at an election speech in South Germany.

"Our general attitude can only be," he said, "to support our national interests everywhere with passionate love, but also with clear reasonableness, and thus to serve peace and international rapprochement."

One of the best achievements of any nation, he continued, is to foster the brotherhood of mankind by pursuing its own goals.

British Heat Wave Still Unabated

LONDON (AP)—The wave of intense heat which has settled upon the British Isles since Aug. 27 entered upon its third day, with three casualties added to the 29 already recorded and many cases of prostration.

At noon on Aug. 29 the mercury jumped to 88 degrees Fahrenheit from the low of 83 established earlier, and thus exceeded the noon reading on Aug. 28 by five degrees. It apparently was headed for the 90's again.

On Aug. 28 hundreds of persons from the thickly populated district of Hackney carried their bedding in the marshes for cool sleeping, and the area next morning resembled a huge encampment.

Bathing continued long after midnight wherever facilities were available throughout the country, and as early as 6 o'clock in the morning queues were waiting to enter the Serpentine pool in Hyde Park here.

In some rural districts farm work has been suspended until the sun is low and at Aldershot—the great military training area—army maneuvers have been halted temporarily.

Arbroath, in Scotland, experienced slight relief through heavy rain.

SPARE TIME USE CALLED PROBLEM OF MACHINE ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

on some basis of production instead of solely on the basis of time.

Debating the question, "Resolved, that stock ownership plan for wage earners should be encouraged," H. B. Berger, personnel director of Procter & Gamble Company, declared that this partnership of employees in their own corporation promotes thrift, increases the interest of workers in the well being of the company, and is a force for the stabilization of industry.

A. M. Jones, personnel director of Chase National Bank, asserted on the negative side of the question that employee stock ownership throws a burden of capitalization upon wage earners that properly belongs to individuals or corporations of larger resources, and that recent disturbances in the stock market have in some instances proved damaging to employee holders of stock in their own firm.

ORDER OF ROSE PINS BLOOMS ON TOURIST LABELS

Portland (Ore.), Advertising Women Adopt Novel Plan of Publicity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Men like roses, particularly buds for their coat lapels, while some women of mature years are hesitant about adorning themselves with a gay flower or two, feminine members of The Mystic Order of the Rose, Inc., have found out in distributing several thousands of buds and blossoms to visitors in Portland.

The Mystic Order of the Rose is the civic activity of the Women's Advertising Club in Portland, all members of the latter being active members of the former.

The most comprehensive effort of the mystic order is a rose border on each side of the Pacific Highway for 50 miles between Portland and Salem.

Gov. A. L. Norblad dedicated the work May 13, having previously outlined the plan over the radio. Mayor George L. Baker of Portland spaded the dirt around the bush held by the Governor. Bushes were planted for 10 miles, widely spaced, other bushes to be placed between the present ones as the work progresses.

The Zonta Club of Salem is assisting in having rose bushes planted along the Pacific Highway in the vicinity of the capital city. This fall the mystic order is to offer free sets to those who will plant them on their property along this highway.

"Plant a rose week" was inaugurated in this city through the order's efforts last year Nov. 15 to 20 and it is expected to be repeated this year. Oil companies are assisting in getting the rose-lined highway plan before the public and the Royal Rosarians, who supervise the Rose Festival in June, and the Advertising Club are taking an active interest in the women's rose activities.

Thousands of roses were given to visitors Rose Festival week and during August at least 2000 were distributed, mainly to tourist groups ranging in number from 80 to 350 persons from the middle West, New England and New York.

Dawes Sees Sailing Orders of Columbus

SEVILLE (AP)—A slip of time-stained paper which started Christopher Columbus across unknown seas to discover a new world was viewed Aug. 28 by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who has temporarily left his post as Ambassador to Great Britain to explore Spanish archæological treasures.

It was the original order of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella commissioning Columbus to undertake the momentous voyage. It instructed all Spaniards concerned to assist the explorer, and specified that all merchants sell him supplies "at reasonable prices."

The royal order is one of the most cherished treasures in the great archives of the Indies at Seville. The Ambassador spent the morning seeing some of the documents, maps, and records brought from the New World.

Among other things shown him were the will of Columbus and the original papal bull of Pope Alexander VI, dividing the world.

WORLD FARM PARLEY OPENED AT WARSAW

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—An international agricultural conference was opened here Aug. 28 by August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, in the presence of members of the Government and diplomatic representatives of the countries participating.

Mr. Zaleski declared that the nations had noticed that the root of their economic ills was inadequate buying power. As agricultural states, he said, they felt the situation must be remedied by devoting special attention to their imperative needs. Janta Polczynski, Polish Minister of Agriculture, elected chairman of the conference, declared the conference will deal with two questions, normalization of relations between countries participating in the conference and regulation of harmful competition, and the problem of reaching an understanding between nations exporting agricultural products and organizing defense for their common interests.

DEEPENING URGED OF RICHELIEU RIVER

OTTAWA, (AP)—Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, said Aug. 29 after a survey of the St. Lawrence waterways that the Richelisu River should be deepened to provide better water transportation facilities between Sorel, Que., and the United States by the Lake Champlain route.

The present Chambly Canal, he said, should be deepened and enlarged. He also believed the St. Lawrence channel between Montreal and Three Rivers should be widened 100 feet. The present high insurance rates demanded for shipping along the St. Lawrence route are a handicap to navigation, he said.

Shipyards Humming With Brisk Revival

THE ancient industry of shipbuilding has been providing a notable stimulus for employment since the beginning of this year, the increase to date in workers employed in shipyards being about 25 per cent.

Thousands of men today are finding employment in this field and, with the extensive program of the United States Post Office Department requiring 68 new or reconditioned ships with a total cost of $275,000,000, the high rate of activity in shipyards is expected to continue for at least another five years.

Indian Tribesmen Threaten Frontier

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Fresh activities of a threatening nature by tribesmen along the northwestern frontier, Aug. 29, caused authorities to take new measures of precaution.

Reports that a hostile force had collected in the Khost district led to the strengthening of a frontier constabulary post there and the distribution of extra rifles for the defense of villages.

In the Kurram area, which has been menaced for several weeks, bands of tribesmen have pushed forward and occupied the heights along both sides of the Kurram River opposite Karlachl.

A force of Khostwalis estimated at 5000 is concentrated in Khost villages seven miles west of Lakka Tiqqa post.

Meanwhile, airplanes of the Royal Air Force are continuing the bombing operations begun when columns of savage Afridis poured into the Peshawar area early in the month.

World Wheat Set at 35,000,000 Tons

ROME (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture announced Aug. 29 the world's 1930 production of wheat will be 712,000,000 hundredweight, compared with 677,000,000 last year. The figure is 21,000,000 hundredweight more than the five-year average of 691,000,000.

Rye is 1,000,000 hundredweight below last year's figure, which was 140,000,000. Barley and oats are both below the 1929 figure.

Extreme dry weather has had a detrimental effect upon crops. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France, England and Italy are listed by the institute as having suffered from drought followed by rainstorms. Spain and Balkan and Baltic countries report excellent crops.

CANADIANS SEEK MORE MOTOR TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Seeking substantial increase in tariffs a deputation representing all of the automobile manufacturers of Canada, waited on E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue.

Sufficient protection to enable them to capture the bulk of the Canadian market is their avowed object and they would like action to be taken by the Government in the short session beginning Sept. 8. Until R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, returns to the capital, a decision on their request is not expected.

ARAB PAPER COMMENTS ON JEWISH RIOTS

JERUSALEM (AP)—The newspaper Alhayat, organ of the Arab executives, Aug. 27 made the first Arab comment on the League of Nations mandates commission's report taking up the Arab-Jewish riots of last summer.

The report criticized Great Britain, charging that inadequate policing led to the riots. It further stated that there seems to have been much secret intriguing between Geneva and London aiming to exalt "Zionist nonsense over our just rights."

TAX EVASION CHARGED

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Finance Ministry on Aug. 28 ordered a legal examination of the huge oil concern "Astra Romana." The Government affirms that the concern has been regularly misstating its income and evading taxation since 1924, causing an alleged loss of $4,000,000 to the Government.

CHILE RAILS REPORT PROFIT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A profit of $8,160,000 for the past year was reported by the state railways Aug. 28. Of this amount the Government receives $2,400,000 as its share.

REVOLT IN PERU ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER DISQUIET

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of Deputies, and was at first believed to have taken refuge in one of the foreign legations, was said to have been arrested.

Col. Ernesto Montagne, Foreign Secretary, told the Associated Press that the new Government would not reopen the Tacna-Arica question and would respect other international settlements arranged by President Leguia.

Exiled Peruvian Minister Plans Return to Lima

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Arturo Osores, former Minister of Justice in the first Leguia Cabinet in 1920, but in exile for the last five years, plans to sail shortly for Lima with his family in response to a cable from friends in the Peruvian capital.

Dr. Osores, who has played a prominent part in Peruvian politics and is looked upon as a possible candidate for the Presidency has been in New York four or five months. In 1925, after his return from Italy where he was Peruvian Envoy, he fell out with Augusto Leguia, then President, and in the same year led a short-lived revolution against Leguia. He was captured with his son Miguel and sent to exile on the Island of San Lorenzo.

Dr. Osores on Aug. 28 said that during the 11 years of rule by President Leguia, whose Government has just been overthrown, Peru was burdened with a huge foreign debt and that the country had nothing to show for it.

"Only by the strictest economy and that over a long period of years, will Peru be able to meet its foreign and internal obligations," he said.

The present Provisional Government, headed by Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro, he asserted, has the full support of the nation. National elections, he thought, would be called this year, but the Provisional Government will remain in power until next July.

Dr. Osores said the Peruvian press has been muzzled during the Leguia régime and that the American Government also had been kept in complete ignorance of the true state of affairs in Peru.

Revolution Not Expected by Argentine President

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Three destroyers arrived in port Aug. 29 from La Plata, adding to the impressive display of military strength which the Government is making as a precaution against threatened revolution.

Heavy guards continued about the presidential residence of President Hipolito Irigoyen. Regular army forces in full war equipment also guarded the post office and the Government House. Groups of soldiers armed with repeating rifles could be seen on the roof of the latter, Aug. 28.

Chiefs of foot police in all districts remained at their posts all night in compliance with special orders. The city seethed with rumor and different explanations of the precautions were made. Government circles maintained official secrecy about them.

Warning of a revolution was said by La Critica, a newspaper, to have been given the President by Dr. Juan de la Campa, Minister of Justice, who asserted that a subversive movement might break out immediately in part of the army.

The President was reported to have replied that he did not fear any revolutionary outbreak against the state but did believe that an attack might be made against himself.

The president left his home but once Aug. 28 and then to go from there to the presidential palace. He was accompanied by a heavy guard.

Dr. de la Campa's warning of impending revolution ascribed the movement to discontent with congressional inactivity and the general state of depression in the nation.

Peru's New Head Skilled in Military Maneuvers

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Lieut.-Col. Luis Sanchez Cerro, successor to President Augusto B. Leguia as "strong man" of Peru, has amply demonstrated his prowess as a warrior as well as a leader during his military career.

He took part in two major Peruvian uprisings, the first in 1914 when he helped oust President George E. Billinghurst in favor of Gen. O. R. Benavides who is now a political exile in Paris, and the second in 1921 when he led an unsuccessful uprising against President Leguia at Cuzco, near the scene of last week's successful revolt.

The new head of the Peruvian Government has received much more military training than the average South American army officer. He spent three years in Germany and two in France studying military tactics under the world's best teachers. He served with the French during part of their Moroccan campaign.

Col. Sanchez Cerro's immense popularity with the army and the public in general has made his position as head of the Junta almost impregnable. Political enemies of Pfesident Leguia, many of whom have been exiled for years in foreign countries, have pledged their support to the new ruler. Two former presidents, Jose Pardo and General Benavides, now in Paris, have cabled their congratulations. Colonies of exiles in La Paz and Guayaquil have indicated their intention of returning to Lima in the near future.

Business men in Peru have been assured by Col. Sanchez Cerro that he will tolerate no disorders, "either Communistic or otherwise," during the time he holds office.

Brazil's Southernmost State Acts to Block Revolution

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—News has been received Aug. 29 from the Uruguayan border city of Rivera that a revolutionary outbreak is being guarded against in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do sul, where all federal troops have been confined to barracks.

Reports coming over the frontier from the great southernmost state of Brazil said that the revolutionists were being led by Juan Francisco de Souza.

Rio Grande do Sul, southern frontier state of Brazil, covering 91,333 square miles and having a population of considerably more than 2,000,000 is an extensive cattle-raising subdivision with the city of Porto Alegri as its capital.

Sao Pedro, commonly called Rio Grande, is the major port, at the outlet of the Rio Grande. It is a port of call for several steamship lines with direct European connections. It is a wholly commercial and industrial city having many large factories.

There have been several revolutions and counter-revolutions in Rio Grande Do Sul in recent years. In February political agitation preceded an election and in one encounter nine persons were reported seriously wounded. This disorder was followed by arrests of followers of Dr. Julio Prestes, then President of the State. In Tanta Maria nine persons were accused of revolutionary propaganda.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION DROPS

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Immigration to Canada for the four months ending July 31 declined 38 per cent from the same period for 1929. In the quarter 58,273 immigrants entered the country, compared to 94,214 in the same period last year.

CUSTOMS POST FILLED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elwyn T. Clark received a recess appointment from President Hoover Aug. 29 as collector of customs at Bridgeport, Conn.

SLOVAKS SEE END OF SLUMP IN NEW ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

the breaking up of the large estates, most of which belonged to the Hungarian magnates, and the allotting of them to the peasants. The moral and social results of this action are already becoming apparent in the changed attitude of the peasant, who has lost much of his proverbial fatalistic passivity and developed a pride of ownership.

Slovakian emigration stood exceptionally high before the war, mainly on account of this lack of land for the peasant. Today's figures are also still significant, but agriculture is in a critical condition in all the Danube lands, while land reform must necessarily take some years to be properly worked out.

Given his land, the Slovakian peasant is a good worker, but rationalized agricultural methods and improved means of transportation are necessary for his success. His low standard of education and lack of capital have been responsible for keeping him back in the past, but with the new attention which is being given to these matters, changes are to be expected.

Big Electrification Scheme

The educational facilities afforded by the new republic are great and include the erection of special technical schools and lecture courses in country districts. Electrification plans for the whole of Slovakia have already been worked out. Much has been accomplished in the south, working from Bratislava as a center, and the work is now being continued in the north.

Slovakia possesses plenty of waterpower, not only for lighting purposes, but also for use in industry and agriculture, and for railway electrification. The roads have been much improved during the last few years, but direct rail communication between many parts of Slovakia, or between that province and the rest of the republic, is still a great problem. The lie of the land is from north to south—all the rivers of any size flow into the Danube—and formerly all business was concentrated upon Budapest and Vienna. There was, in 1918, only one important east to west railway line—that from Bohumin (Oderburg) to Košice (Kaschau), and that was in private hands. Consequently, much money has been invested in nationalizing the railways for unification purposes and a new transversal line is now under construction, an important section of it, from Handlová to Horná Stubna, necessitating the building of the longest tunnel in the republic, 3020 meters, which was completed in July, 1930. The regulation of the rivers March and Vaha (Waag), and the great amelioration works now in hand will also contribute much to future prosperity.

Great Holiday Resort

Slovakia is also fortunate in including on its southern border a valuable stretch of the Danube River. Its ports at Bratislava and Parkany have grown considerably during the last 10 years. The harbor trade of Bratislava, which at the beginning of 1919 was about 40,000 tons was more than 500,000 tons in 1929, and its transit traffic, 1,200,000 tons. Such trade is bound to increase as the Danube regains its old position as the natural waterway to the Black Sea.

Slovakia has also another latent source of revenue in its wonderful natural scenery. Those who associate Slovakia with brilliant peasant costumes, folk songs, gipsy bands and holiday making, will not be disappointed when they visit it. In its high mountains, the Tatras (Carpathians), and innumerable valleys, there is a wealth of scenery scarcely rivaled elsewhere. In summer it is ideal for hikers, and in winter, it is possible to have excellent skiing from November to April. Slovakia is as yet an almost unknown land to the western peoples. It still lacks, except in the Tatras, a good supply of modern hotels, but with initiative and capital this can soon be altered. Twelve years form a small period in which to note great changes, especially such years of unrest as have been experienced in this part of central Europe, but already there are evidences that Slovakia will contribute much to the common prosperity of this part of Europe.

ARGENTINE WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Agriculture Aug. 28 published estimates of areas planted for the present year in wheat, linseed and oats showing an increase in total acreage of 4.10 per cent over 1929. Wheat acreage was estimated at 8,150,000 hectares (about 20,000,000 acres), linseed 3,050,000 and oats 1,653,000, giving a total increase of 551,659 over last year.

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BOTH PRESIDENT AND HYDE PRAISE PLAN FOR RELIEF

Credit Corporation Idea, They Say, Should Ease Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Both President Hoover and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, are well satisfied with the plan of financial relief worked out by bankers here for drought relief and have promised to put their support behind it.

Mr. Hyde has announced that he will call a similar meeting shortly of chairmen of state drought committees here to correlate activities and relief measures. The call will go out as soon as state committees have had a few days to familiarize themselves with conditions in their districts. After studying the bankers' report to the President, Mr. Hyde termed their program "helpful."

"They not only pointed out the duty of local bankers and local people generally," he said, "but they undertook to supplement and augment their own resources by the formation of agriculture credit corporations in each state. The combination of local banking facilities and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks will meet much of the distress. Such distress as cannot be met in this way will be amply provided for by the Red Cross."

Resources of the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks will in no way be taxed in taking care of farmers' notes offered to them by credit corporations such as the bankers propose to set up, it was stated here by bank officials. More than 700 local institutions have made loans for agricultural purposes and have then sold their notes to the Intermediate Credit Banks.

Interest now charged by the credit banks to local institutions is 4 per cent. The institution is permitted to charge farmers from 2 to 2½ per cent more than it pays the credit banks, so that loans made through the credit banks will cost farmers 6 or 6½ per cent interest.

The credit banks secure their funds from the sale of tax-free debentures or short-term notes. Farmers' loans can be renewed when necessary by extending the notes discounted or sold to them by local credit corporations. The debentures which the banks sell mature at different dates, usually from six to 12 months, so they are not forced to call loans if the collateral is in good condition.

LINDBERGHS PUT NEW INTEREST IN NATIONAL RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

averaged 79.13 miles an hour. Delbert Koerner, Chicago, was second, and Gustave Palmquist, Chicago, third.

Lloyd O'Donnell, Long Beach, Calif., averaged 152.05 miles an hour in a 25-mile race over the five-mile course for open-type ships of 800 cubic inches piston capacity, to win first honors; A. J. Davis, East Lansing, Mich., was second, and A. W. Killips, La Grange Ill., third. O'Donnell's time was 9m 51.9s.

Periodical landings of whole flocks of passenger ships bringing spectators for the race from airports for miles around, provided interesting interludes to the races and exhibitions. Such landings were allowed only at stated periods, when a green neon light flashed permission to come down. The incoming ships soar around high in the air until they get the signal. Then they swoop down, 10 and 20 within the space of a minute or two, taxi up to the gates, discharge passengers and take off again as soon as possible.

Notable Progress Made Toward Safety in Flying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As a result of research work going on under the auspices of the aeronautical division of the Society of Automotive Engineers, safety in flying is assured of becoming comparable with that of other forms of transportation, John A. C. Warner, general manager of the society, said in summarizing results of the annual aeronautical meeting of the association here on Aug. 28.

"Safety with speed," Mr. Warner said, is the slogan of the engineers' aeronautical division. At the air races this year, he said, the "show window of the industry," there have been presented remarkable products which in the hands of experienced pilots have demonstrated a safety, an ease of control and a gracefulness of flight, all at high speeds, which was hardly thought possible a decade ago.

"With competent pilots," Mr. Warner said, "flying may now be as safe as automobiling."

Indian Culture Draws Many to Big Ceremonial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALLUP, N. M. — Keen rivalry among the various surviving tribes of American Indians in approaching a higher form of civilization each year brings thousands from Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico together here for the annual inter-tribal Indian ceremonial, which ended Aug. 28. Between 7000 and 8000 Indians, principally Navajos, Hopis, Utes and Zunis, came on horseback, afoot or in covered wagons, journeying hundreds of miles across mountains, canyons and deserts to compete in a friendly manner with former enemy tribes.

About 15,000 white people witnessed the events during the three-day gathering, including artists, writers, students and government officials. The ceremonial is principally to exploit the creative arts of the Southwestern Indian. Organized 10 years ago by business men, traders and Indian agents living in and near Gallup, which lies within walking distance of the southeast corner of the 30,000-square-mile Navajo Reservation, the association has contributed largely to the growing appreciation of Indian art and craft.

Americans have been inclined to admire the works of aboriginal peoples of other continents. Now, however, an awakened appreciation of Indian artifacts is perceptible, brought about by the activities of whites who love, understand and work with the Indians. Easy access to the reservations and pueblos has brought many artists to study at first hand, the perfection of handiwork of these people.

While the Indians took pride in exhibiting their arts and crafts and in displaying their progress in emulating the white man's methods of farming and stock raising, they also instinctively went through the various ceremonies of their tribes to show that while adopting the customs of the white man they had not forgotten the customs to which they had been born

Generations of peace have caused the tribes to grow in unbelievable proportions. Since the tomahawk was buried between the Indians and the United States Government, census figures show the Navajos alone have doubled their number.

Thus it is that each year the ceremonials bring larger gatherings of Indians. While the younger ones of them become more like their white neighbors as the years go by, there are still those to direct, with old-time vigor, the ancient dances, so that they may not be lost forever in the oblivion that has engulfed the history of the cliff dwellers, the mound builders and the earliest Indians.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE TO SPEND $5,878,340

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New construction work costing $5,873,340 was authorized by the New York Telephone Company board of directors at a meeting held here on Aug. 27. Of this amount, $4,000,000 will be spent in Manhattan.

This brings appropriations by the board for new work since the first of the year up to $67,736,435, of which $56,676,585 will be spent in the metropolitan area.

UNITED STATES ENVOY ACCEPTED IN CANADA

OTTAWA (AP)—Hanford MacNider presented his credentials to Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, Aug. 29, and was formally received as United States Minister to Canada.

It is understood he will remain in Ottawa for the special session of Parliament opening Sept. 8, before making any trips through Canada. One of the first cities he will visit will be Belleville, Ont., where his ancestors settled many years ago.

BOLIVIA BORROWS $1,920,000

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The Banco Nacional agreed Aug. 28 to loan the Government $1,920,000 for continuation of irrigation works in the Department of Oruro and toward construction of the Sucre railroad.

BOSTON GREEKS OFFER SITE FOR AHEPA PROJECT

Seek to Overcome Richmond Lead for Location of $10,000,000 Center

The question of location for the proposed $10,000,000 Institute to be established by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association was taken up again today by the convention with a large number of the delegates favoring Richmond, Va. on account of the offer made through the Rev. S. S. Spathey, of 125 acres of land near there for such an institution.

Boston boosters, however, are zealous in their efforts to get the institution, and have offered as an inducement a site within 25 miles of the city.

"The building of the Ahepa Institute," George Demeter, past supreme president of the Order of Ahepa, and chairman of the banquet committee declared, "is entirely in keeping with the principles upon which the Ahepa Fraternity was founded, and marks a new era for the Greeks of the United States, an era which well may be named, the Hellenic Renaissance, advancing a rich growth of a new culture, and aiming for the sources of intellectual life and the realm of ethical and artistic achievement.

"In a sense the founding of this mammoth cultural unit is a sequel to the glorious Golden Age of Pericles—the acme of Hellenic civic and artistic supremacy. The Ahepa seeks to revive that illustrious age. Hence every Ahepan is a Crusader—a member of a noble mission, a defender of art, learning, and good government."

The climax of the convention came last night at the annual banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Bradford. Mr. Demeter, the toastmaster, welcomed the delegates and their friends, and told the convention that he personally would see to it that every Ahepan, during his stay in the Athens of America, be pleasantly entertained.

Maj. Frederick Breen represented Governor Allen, while Thomas A. Mullen, director of publicity, spoke for Mayor Curley. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards lauded the organiztion for combining the noblest attributes of Hellenism with high American ideals. He next paid tribute to the memory of George Dilboy, who was under his command when he made the supreme sacrifice at Belleau, and whom he later cited for the Congressional medal of honor. He gave a dramatic word picture as he learned of it first hand of the single-handed exploit by which Dilboy wiped out an enemy machine gun nest which threatened an entire American platoon.

William M. Butler, who addressed the banquet earlier in the evening said that he understood that Ahepa was considering the building of a $10,000,000 institute to be erected, he hoped, in this State. This section, he said, was admirably suited for such a project, and would rank as a "jewel of any community."

Other speakers were: C. I. Simoupolos, Minister to the United States from Greece; George E. Phillies, supreme president of Ahepa; Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, Mass.; V. I. Chebithes, past supreme president of the Ahepa and chairman of the convention; Dean Alfange and Archbishop Damaskinos.

TRANSPACIFIC FLIERS READY TO HOP OFF

KASUMIGAURA, Japan (AP)—Shifting air currents, promising a tailwind for the first phase of the nonstop transpacific flight planned by Harold Bromley and Harold Gatty, caused the American aviators Aug. 29 to wheel their big orange monoplane, "City of Tacoma," from the hangar to begin fueling for the hop.

The flight, held up several days because of adverse weather, is scheduled to start at dawn tomorrow.

Japanese bluejackets assisted the aviators in loading 1100 gallons of gasoline aboard the ship, which was estimated sufficient for 50 hours' flight, during which they plan to cover 4800 miles to Tacoma, Wash.

TEXTILE CONDITIONS HIT CANADIAN MILL

ST. JOHN, N. B. (AP)—Canadian Cottons, Ltd., closed their Cornwall mill here Aug. 29, attributing the action to general conditions, and also conditions in the textile industry.

The York mill of the company here will continue in operation, but will not manufacture textiles, activities being confined to the manufacture of yarns for use in other mills of the company in Canada.

EXPERTS DISAGREE ON PRISON MEASURES

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — A heated debate on the question of solitary or mass confinement for prisoners broke out at the international congress of criminologists on Aug. 28. It followed an address by Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of President Masaryk.

Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons in the United States, voiced the view that an abnormal character did not benefit unless confined with more normal beings both day and night. During the protracted debate Belgium and France sided against America, England and Germany. When a vote was taken Belgium had a majority of 76 against 63 in favor of solitary confinement.

Hellenes in America Find in Him a Leader

CAPT. GEORGE DEMETER
Past Supreme President of Order of Ahepa.

BALTIMORE WOMAN FINALLY SEES MOVIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md. — Miss Alverda Crouch, celebrating her retirement from active work after 31 years of employment at the United States Custom House here, has just seen her first "movie." Although motion picture theaters are as numerous in Baltimore as in any other city its size Miss Crouch never entered one until this week. The reason for this, she said, was that she never had time.

Indeed, for 31 years Miss Crouch has never missed a day from her work. Starting at 5:30 o'clock every morning, she has put in a full day every day during all this time.

MOTORISTS FAVOR DRY AGENTS' STOP SHIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Reaction of Maryland motorists to the new "stop" signs recently adopted by the prohibition department at the instance of its recently appointed head, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, will be favorable, in the opinion of Harry N. Abercrombie, president of the Automobile Club of Maryland. Mr. Abercrombie said he believed the use of the metal shield used by prohibition agents in stopping motorists suspected of violating the dry laws, was a long step forward in the solution of a difficult problem.

The Automobile Club of Maryland long has urged the adoption of some sort of uniform or device whereby the motorist, stopped by the prohibition agents by mistake, can identify them as officers. The use of the new shield, to be placed over the door of the dry agent's car, will do this.

5000 TEACHERS IDLE, ROOSEVELT REPORTS

OSWEGO, N. Y. (AP)—Five thousand women teachers in this State are out of employment, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here Aug. 28, in dedicating a building as a new unit to the Oswego Normal School.

He laid this phase of unemployment to the fact that too many girls were educated as teachers, and declared the existing unemployment had directly affected the policy of the State, curtailing the construction of additional normal schools designed merely to increase the output of new teachers.

AFRICAN DIAMOND DISCOVERY

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—An extensive new find of diamonds has been reported at Kommaggas, a native reserve in Namqualand, where large quantities of fine stones are said to have been discovered.

INDIAN PROBLEM COMPLEX, SAYS SIR JOHN SIMON

Lady Simon Also Speaks at Washington, Taking Slavery as Text

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, and Lady Simon through the medium of the radio sent their first public messages to the American people Aug. 28 on subjects to which they devoted years of study. Sir John asked American sympathy for Great Britain in its effort to develop self-governing institutions that will satisfactorily solve the Indian problem. Lady Simon urged the formation of an American anti-slavery society to coöperate with similar societies in other countries.

Sir John's speech was to have been delivered at a dinner given by the Federal Bar Association for the delegation of foreign lawyers visiting in Washington, but the start of the dinner was delayed by a sightseeing trip to Mount Vernon. The radio program could not be disrupted and Sir John graciously accepted hurried invitations to deliver his address in the studio.

Back at the dinner, he told the guests that another thing besides "time and tide" had been found that "wait for no man"—American radiocasting systems.

"Anyone who really understands the complicated structure of Indian society will appreciate how dangerous and foolish it would be to form a confident judgment or to recommend a general course of treatment for India as a whole," Sir John declared in his address.

"India is not some single problem. It is a collection of problems which calls for hard study and clear thinking, for upon their wise and sympathetic treatment now depends issues incomparably great for the whole world.

"I say boldly that Britain is entitled to the sympathy and the support of the American people in the effort she is making to develop self-government institutions in that Oriental continent. If ever a country in the history of the world endeavored to encourage the progress of self-government among Oriental people in the face of every sort of difficulty and discouragement, that country is Britain in relation to the vast problem of India."

Lady Simon, in an address earlier in the day, pointed out that there are no less than 19 areas in the world where human slavery still exists and the slave trade thrives.

"In remote parts of the world," she said, "there are at least five or six million of human beings who are bought and sold like cattle, and belong to their owners as mere chattels."

TOMATOES AND ONIONS PAY TAX INTO CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Supplementing his original announcement of the imposition of "dumping duties" on United States fruits and vegetables entering Canada, E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, has placed tomatoes from Mexico and onions from any source ouside the British Empire in the same category.

This will mean that tomatoes imported from Mexico and the United States will be subjected to a 10-cent-per-pound valuation for duty purposes. Onions from outside the British Empire will be valued at four cents per pound for duty purposes. The dumping duty valuations went into effect on Aug. 29 at all customs ports.

Jerusalem to Get New Water Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The idea that all the inhabitants of Jerusalem obtain their water from the municipal tap in the "Old City," where people wait in a line for the privilege of buying a pail of water for a few coppers, will soon have to be discarded.

Plans are in progress for the importation from England of electrical machinery to be erected at the Auja, a stream near Jaffa. From this stream during the rainy season an enormous supply of water will be pumped and transferred to Jerusalem for storage, to be distributed during the whole year.

The work will not be completed for two or three years, and in the meantime the city will continue to be served by its present supply, which is an outcome of the war. Lord Allenby Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, brought a piped water supply to the city. Pumps were erected over an ancient reservoir near Bethlehem.

But these sources proved insufficient and Ain Farah offered a temporary means of meeting the situation. The water from this spring has to be pumped to a height of 2400 feet before distribution. Here to this day the shepherds bring their flocks to water and they objected to their supply being taken away from them. It led to litigation before the Privy Council in London, being the first case taken from Palestine to the highest tribunal of the British Empire. The Privy Council decided that the authorities had a right to take the water but that they must leave a sufficient quantity for the needs of the neighboring shepherds.

WAILING WALL ISSUE SOLUTION PROPOSED

JERUSALEM (AP)—A reliable source Aug. 29 said that the Government has submitted a proposal for voluntary solution of the Wailing Wall question. The proposal is said to acknowledge the Jewish right of access, but prohibits a Jewish service there, or Jewish praying at the Wall, and forbids the Jews to bring any appurtenances to the Wall. Jews also would be forbidden under the regulation from putting nails or written prayers and notices on the Wall.

Arabs would be granted the right to erect certain buildings and make some changes after agreement with the Government.

THOMPSON AGAIN HEADS 'Y' CLUBS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Newton W. Thompson, of Belleville, Ont., international president of Y. M. C. A. men's clubs, was reelected for another term at the closing sessions of the ninth international convention here Aug. 28.

Richard H. McCleery, of Washington, Ia., chairman of the publicity committee for the convention was elected first vice-president. Henry D. Grimes, of Lawrence, Mass. was reelected International secretary-treasurer.

AMERICAN CRIME RECORDS FOUND OF LITTLE USE

Report of Harvard Expert Questions Accuracy of Police Data

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the threshold of the Wickersham Commission's investigation of crime the report of Prof. Sam Bass Warner, Harvard University expert, reveals that the United States is the only great country not now collecting and preserving its criminal satistics. Recommendations and a plan for systematic collection of crime records as a first step in combating criminal influences are made to the commission by Professor Warner.

Simultaneously with the completion of the Warner preliminary report the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, under J. Edgar Hoover, director, has been actively preparing for the collection of police crime records of American cities, and will launch the new federal activity Sept. 1, taking over the work on an official basis, which has previously been done by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The bureau is authorized to launch this study by a law passed in the last Congress and the Federal Government will thereby be committed to the first regular and continued effort to collect and collate facts on the crime conditions within the nation. Mr. Hoover hopes to include statistics of courts and penal institutions in the analysis at a later date, and eventually set the United States on the path now followed by such nations as Germany, France and Great Britain and Canada.

Difference in Procedure

As an indication of the complex nature of the crime problem, the report of Professor Warner reveals that at the very outset of the study his recommendations for tackling the task of collecting crime statistics are almost directly at variance with the procedure which will be adopted under act of Congress by the Justice Department Sept. 1.

Professor Warner recommends that the collection of crime statistics should be made by the census bureau, whereas the law puts it in the hands of the Department of Justice. Professor Warner recommends that crime statistics be taken from court records, rather than police records, whereas the new law specifies that the Department of Justice shall use police records.

It is also charged by Professor Warner that present-day police records are "untrustworthy" and incorrect; that police chiefs are "afraid" to put down the real number of crimes, and that they minimize the situation in order to save their own faces. Mr. Warner's report has not heretofore been published.

"Police statistics of offences are lacking in accuracy," he states at one point. "The police are often afraid to publish reports stating accurately the number of crimes committed, especially if that means showing a material increase in crime, because such action may bring down upon them the wrath of the public."

Bureau as Clearing House

Recorded police figures of respective cities in 1920 purported to show that the proportion of thefts to each 100,000 persons in Washington was 1929; in Baltimore 861; in Rochester 633; in Philadelphia only 405, and in Toronto 1562. Mr. Warner quotes the compiler of the figures with approval in saying:

"Only an extremely credulous person would accept these figures as proof that there was from four to five times as much larceny in Washington or Toronto as in Philadelphia!"

Professor Warner recommends that each state set up an agency to collect criminal statistics for the entire state, preferably from courts within the state, and that the bureau of the census should be made the national clearing house for compiling these figures on a country-wide basis.

League Is Blamed for Milk Advance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Responsibility for the present high price of milk in New York City was placed on the Dairymen's League, milk producers' coöperative organization, by the heads of Borden's Farm Products Company and the Sheffield Farms Company, testifying at the food inquiry here on Aug. 28. Both witnesses testified that when the dairymen's organization raised the price of milk on Aug. 11 they filed protests against it, holding that the time was inopportune to advance prices. Their protests were disregarded, they declared.

Harry A. Cronk, president of the Borden concern, and Leo A. von Bomel, head of the Sheffield company, said the wholesale price of milk ranged from 5 to a little more than 7 cents a quart, but handling charges were such that it could not be sold here for a minimum of 15 cents, and in some cases as high as 20 cents, a quart. It was brought out that milk consumers in New York, which is in the center of the area from which Philadelphia gets its milk, pay two cents a quart more than consumers in the Quaker City.

Both witnesses categorically denied that there had been any attempt by their companies, which are the chief milk distributors here to fix prices.

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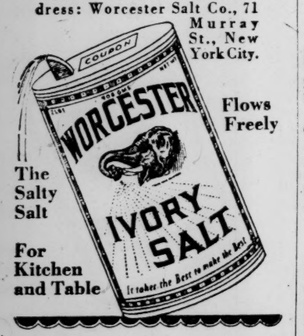

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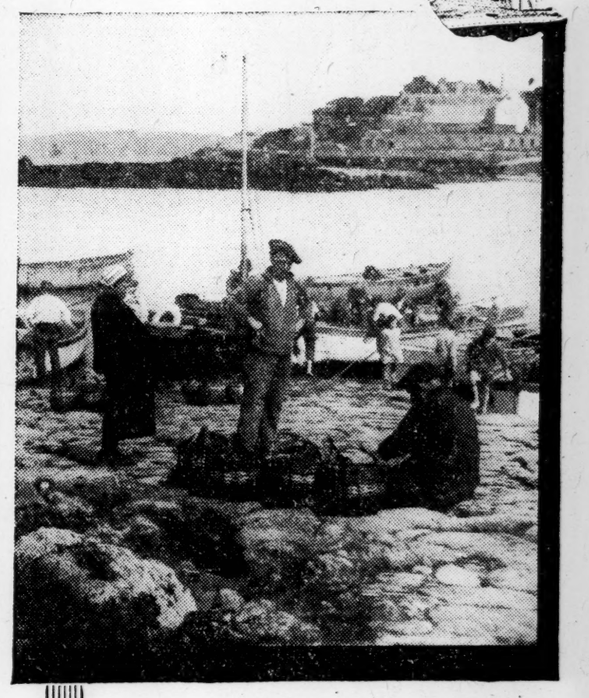

WHEREVER seas boiled and adventure called were found the thick-bodied, broad-faced men of France building a tradition of seamanship and daring which pulses through the veins of their descendants of today . . . channel raiding sea rovers and privateersmen and the blood of Chateaubriand, Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; the pirate-admiral, Duguay-Trouin; Surcouf, the notorious Corsair and the broadside slugging Mahé de la Bourdonnais still lives along the water fronts of Breton villages » » Faces tanned and beaten hard on the anvil of the sea during their unceasing watchfulness whether at the helm of a trawler or on the bridge (their ultimate goal) of any of the hundred ships that form the French Line fleet . . . they keep alight that flame of trust and honor that was lighted in the dim sea mists of the Breton coast a thousand years ago.

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Peanut Drop Cookies

2 tablespoonfuls Better Butter
1 Egg
4 tablespoonfuls sugar
1 teaspoonful baking powder
½ teaspoonful lemon juice
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup flour sifted
2 tablespoonfuls milk
½ cup finely chopped peanuts

Cream butter, add sugar gradually and continue creaming until mixture is smooth. Beat egg and add it to creamed mixture. Mix and sift dry ingredients together. Add milk alternately with part of dry ingredients. Add lemon juice and nuts and 2 tablespoonfuls more of flour. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased pan about 2 inches apart. Place ½ peanut on top of each and bake in a moderate oven, 325 degrees, for 25 minutes.

The fine quality of Fairmont's Better Butter is of striking notice in baking. The aroma has a fragrance as appealing as when used as a spread.

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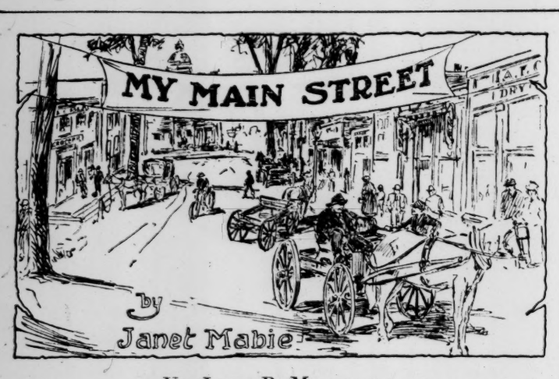

V—JOHN P. MARQUAND

HERE was a young man, lying scrooched back in his chair at great length, who stared out the window with a misleading detachment and suddenly announced with severity, "When you write fiction, I find, you mustn't leave a thing to the reader's imagination."

That is provocative talk. It would be even if this had not been John P. Marquand, a writer of fiction—and a successful one—as well as a pretty seasoned reader of it. Any talk about modern fiction is provocative because of the frequency with which it bobs up as a topic of social conversation these days.

You can get people to discuss fiction standing on street corners, or sitting at breakfast, manifestly a test. And the sleepiest people at the most lagging dinner party can be pricked into instant vitality if only someone lets fall a word about the short story. The critical fireworks that follow do sometimes hide under their superficial brilliance a lack of technical substance; but alas, such brands of opinion often help make the world go round.

John Marquand is what Mister Will Rogers would call one of George Horace Lorimer's pet boys. Today the young writer who gets into the Saturday Evening Post is the equivalent of the young fellow who tracked down the Golden Fleece, so it must be a very nice feeling indeed to be one of Lorimer's pet boys.

Marquand is 37. He looks to be in the indefinite twenties. He has a haycock of gingery hair that hangs over his eyes, giving him an owlish look, and a lazy manner which is in outlandish disproportion to the amount of work he accomplishes.

Hails From Harvard and Newburyport

He has been a lot of things and packed a lot into his years. He got out of Harvard in 1915. In Newburyport his people have insinuated a feudalism into their abode, calling it Curzon's Mill; for two years after 1915 Marquand traveled diligently between Curzon's Mill and the magazine room of the Boston Transcript with a little interval of trotting obediently about with the Mexican Border Service.

About the beginning of this decade it occurred to Marquand that he would become a fiction writer. He got himself a "hideout," an indispensability to all young people who wish to become writers—that is, until they learn that, if it is urgent enough to them to write, they need nothing except to write. This hideout was a surprisingly incommodious room at the top of a brick house on Beacon Hill in Boston; quite often a share in its inadequacies and its ravaged typewriter were traded in by Marquand for a free meal at the fortuitous ocean-front home of another writing young man.

Marquand sandwiched in some advertisig-copy writing, and a job in the Sunday department of a New York paper, and some pretty admirable service at St. Mihiel and along the Meuse-Argonne. And if his business now wasn't fiction-writing, he could still cause a number of newspaper editors to make enticing mention to him of a job as reporter.

At Marquand's home on Beacon Hill the furniture was all hidden weirdly under sheets, and the floor around Marquand's chair was covered with piles of papers and magazines and the other rubbish a man throws grandly on the floor when the family is safe in the country, and the telephone is shut off, and his hours do not coincide with those of the cleaning women.

You Must Wait Him Out

After Marquand said ". . . you mustn't leave a thing to the reader's imagination," he kept still quite a while, continuing to stare out the window. It seems that at such times, with him, you must seize hold of yourself firmly and not squirm, uneasy that you will frustrate 1500 words unless you go right away and leave him alone. If you stick it out he goes on after a while right where he left off.

We decide informally that someone's definition of the short story as "a vividly presented moment of today" was a good one, indicating by its smooth economy the singleness of situation, the intensity and the concentrated realism of the modern short story. But it should have had added to it "interestingly presented."

We did not hit as easily on a wieldy definition of "interest"; but Marquand thought we had better not haggle over the term. There is one immediately noticeable thing about him; he doesn't run to words; he distills ideas with slow care, and the distillation is a conspicuous economy of words.

"A short story has interest or it hasn't," he did stipulate. "It is not certain where the interest will be. It may be in the characters or in one character. It may be in the subject matter or the setting. It may be in no single aspect of the lot but very likely in the chemistry of them all. The ingredients may not be able to stand alone at all. But the way all the given factors of a story unfold in relation to the situation in which they are met is invariably interesting or the story is not good. If this is formula, then I guess it is a good thing for the writer to cultivate formula."

That set of statements represents a considerable amount of close thinking; but it is very clear; perhaps Marquand fell silent then because, by using words aloud he had come upon something for his own use that, until then, had been only a hazy thought. What he said is not even completely original; parts of it have been said, in a variety of ways.

Gets Down to Brass Tacks

Some of it could even be contradicted for the sake of argument by a person who believed differently; but Marquand's idea sounds workable, which is the only virtue there can possibly be in any discussion of any sort of writing by any writer. Marquand jumped suddenly away from the theoretical.

"There never was a time when young writers with ability could get such rewards for a reasonable amount of work," he said. "Both money and the reward there is in seeing yourself in print. There are all sorts of things to do. There's biography; that used to be the old hack work of Grub Street, come back now into a popularity no one ever foresaw for it. There is that now polite form of deceit known as 'ghosting,' the writing of books for others to sign, which is held respectable largely because, though few people are fooled by it, it does get books about important subjects more competently produced than they would be if they were left to people who have the ideas but no facility for expressing them. Fiction, of course, means hard work."

This swung back to a point both theoretical and practical, about half and half.

"What partly makes fiction hard work is that the writer must not dare leave a single, solitary thing to the reader's imagination."

It was easy to hear professional controversialists on all sides exclaim, "Is that so?" But Marquand went calmly on.

"The short story as we have it now, is a literature of escape; people read fiction because stories of other people's lives, other problems, other joys, other triumphs, other escapades, other adventures than their own with destiny are more interesting than theirs.

Are Fiction Writers Lazy?

"The majority of people who read fiction tacitly ask that it compensate them for something they think they have missed or that will, for a little, transport them into situations that have both the realism of human experience and yet the glamour of the fabulous, which will make up to them for their own conviction that life, as they experience it, is a dull and monotonous business. Having asked this they go a step further and require not to be asked to think while they read. A story must not be served up to them swathed in an iridescent fog of fine writing or any soft-focus treatment of characters.

"The story must pour smoothly through their thought, establishing a pleasant impression of exhilarated interest, leaving them refreshed. They wish, in essence, to read a good story in peace; they must not be required to think about the story in order to understand it; it may be they will be glad to think about it because they understand it, but that is a matter of individual choice, and must never be counted upon by the writer.

"Thus we have the goal of the professional fiction writer; to write interestingly about an interesting chemistry of characters, situation and final result, with the whole story told straight out and nothing held back. That is called 'commercial fiction' and it pays very well."

Marquand stopped, smiling a little defensively for having uttered a heresy odious enough to brush the gold from any young writer's butterfly wings. Art, to be paid for in dollars? Undoubtedly there was a time when he, too, would have cringed at the term, but he succeeded in finding a way out of that without sacrificing his self-respect, which is all any young writer need be concerned about saving.

No Disgrace to Expect Pay

Since the term is a distressing one when it is brought into three-cornered contact with a young writer and his ambition to engage in one of the fine arts, Marquand paid it the tribute of dealing with it intelligently and without sarcasm to show that it may be a misleading terminology for a perfectly decent pursuit.

"I realize," he said soberly, "how involuntarily most young writers, filled with a very proper idealism toward essaying a great art, curl up at the prospect of having, in order to be 'successful,' to write stuff that anyone can label 'commercial fiction.' But, as a term what does it mean? It means a well-chosen and, if possible, imaginative use of certain fundamental tools. It can mean an unlimited degree of artistry.

"Even commercial fiction requires good writing. The loftiest ambition of any young writer can only be that he shall be allowed to write well and gain an appreciative audience thereby. 'Commercial fiction' does not compromise good writing. It requires it. The better the writing the quicker the sale. A practical art. Nothing terrible about that at all. Most of the grief that comes to young writers who think they can't write 'what's in them' but must write 'what the public wants' is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal; because if what's in them is interesting, and they can put it forward interestingly, the public will want it—and no 'gold off the butterfly's wings.'"

Dragged Out Sir Timothy

Marquand has had plenty of time to find out how true all this is. He has not always done fiction; for instance, he did a biography of Lord Timothy Dexter, who, as everyone knows, was one of the greatest rascals that ever fretted the town of Newburyport into a fury; a lot of people didn't know there was such a fellow as Dexter until Marquand brought him out of a moldy past and set him forth as a preposterous but highly amusing figure for the present to see.

It was no sure-fire topic—without judgment and good writing. Perhaps Marquand did his Lord Timothy Dexter because at the moment he, too, as a young writer, was determined to do something to express what was "in him," and the public take its chance. But the public took Lord Timothy Dexter with celerity, as the very satisfactory royalty statements of the publishers showed at six-month intervals.

At any rate, Marquand had his fling, and the public was served too. And then Marquand went on from there. Now they say of him that he is one of the most able, and one of the most successful of the young writers of the short story. One of Lorimer's pet boys, with all the skill that implies. I don't know if he calls his writing "art," but it is good writing, and good writing is art, and both are fixed elements of today's commercial fiction. So, though he did not wind up his talk with any high-sounding message to young writers, the essence of the things he said that day sums up very neatly and, if you like, into a formula that can unquestionably be made to work.

Choose an interesting story to tell. Then tell it competently and in an interesting manner. When it is finished it will be predigested literature; but predigestion is distillation, and distillation is art.

Works in Atmosphere of Emerson

JOHN P. MARQUAND

BRITISH VETERANS BUILD OWN TOWN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A self-contained and self-supporting village peopled by disabled war veterans of the World War at Aylesford, Kent, Eng., was described by Dr. J. D. McDougall, head of the British Legion village at Aylesford, which started as an experiment. Today it is self-supporting and a thriving center of industry, he declared.

All the residents are patients in the hospital or graduate patients from the hospital. Ten per cent who pass through the hospital settle in the town. "It would be 40 per cent if we could get enough money for capital expenditure," stated Dr. McDougall. The population is composed of 350 ex-service men, of whom 120 are married and have 200 children.

The buildings in the town were erected by the ex-soldiers. The factories manufacture chicken houses, garages and portable structures of all kinds. These factories last year produced a gross revenue of $300,000, and $175,000 was expended in wages for the men. No difficulty is experienced in finding a market for the products manufactured. To date this year the colony is $5000 to the good in its gross revenue. One printing shop handled $50,000 worth of business last year.

MAINE TRAGEDY LAID TO PEOPLE WHO BUY LIQUOR

Patrons of Bootleggers Who Slew Portland Policeman Blamed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—"The so-called better people" of Portland were assailed in an address before the American Legion convention by Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, who declared that "they are more than indirectly involved in the Connolly murder."

"A cowardly murder of a policeman in Portland has shocked the community beyond measure," Mr. Baxter said. "It now is believed that a gang of bootleggers and rumrunners assaulted this man, handcuffed him and threw him into the harbor, and I ask who beside these brutes are indirectly involved in the crime?

"What some people call the 'better people' of the city, well educated, well-to-do people, boast to me and to others that they buy all the liquor that they want, and that they intend to keep on doing so. These 'better people' openly defy the law and are proud of it. They bring our whole social structure into contempt; they are more than indirectly involved in the Connolly murder.

"The purchasers of liquor are morally as guilty as the sellers, and, if the 'better people' of wealth in and around Portland did not buy, rumrunners would not sell, and probably Connolly would have been alive today. Let these people go and visit Connolly's widow and five children, and then, if they will, have their regular supply brought to their side doors after dark.

"There is only one way to solve the liquor problem. Cheap men, dirty men, will always sell, but decent men—and women—some day will refuse to buy. All the 'solutions' of Ambassador Morrow and other distinguished people will fail; some of them are mere political claptrap. The moral responsibilities of people with money must be stimulated to the point where they regard the sanctity of the law as of greater moment than the gratification of their base appetites.

"These so-called 'better people' invoke the law when their personal or property rights are infringed. The law, then, becomes a sacred thing, a great bulwark for their protection. Let a thief steal from one of these persons a costly diamond pin or pearl necklace, and they call upon the police to right the wrong. How much do these high-grade lawbreakers think of the lonely policeman patrolling his beat along the water front, set upon and murdered by thugs caught in the act of landing liquor that soon will find its way into the cellars of the respectable well-to-do?"

Plates to Show Variety of Color on 1931 Motors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — Color combinations for automobile license plates will be changed in 35 states in 1931 and 26 different motifs will be used, indicating that almost every hue will be represented in next year's "parade of plates," according to a survey by the American Automobile Association.

The Canal Zone will use red letters on a white background, the same scheme used in 1930, while the Philippines will have a combination of gray on black. Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska have not yet selected 1931 motifs.

Following are the 1931 color combinations for passenger cars in all states, with the exception of Missouri and Oregon:

STATE	COLOR SCHEME
Alabama	Orange on Green
Arizona	Black on Orange
Arkansas	White on Black
California	Orange on Black
Colorado	Black on Sienna
Connecticut	White on Maroon
Delaware	Colonial Blue on Old Gold
Dist. of Col.	Chrome Yellow on Black
Florida	White on Dark Maroon
Georgia	White on Green
Idaho	White on Black
Illinois	Black on Light Green
Indiana	Dark Blue on Old Gold
Iowa	Blue on White
Kansas	White on Green
Kentucky	White on Green
Louisiana	White on Navy Blue
Maine	White on Black
Maryland	White on Red
Massachusetts	White on Green
Michigan	Red on Black
Minnesota	White on Black
Mississippi	White on Yellow
Missouri	Not Selected
Montana	Black on White
Nebraska	Red on Light Gray
Nevada	Black on Orange
New Hampshire	Green on White
New Jersey	White on Maroon
New Mexico	Black on Deep Yellow
New York	Black on Yellow
North Carolina	Old Gold on Black
North Dakota	Tan on Blue
Ohio	Black on Gray
Oklahoma	Yellow on Black
Oregon	Not Selected
Pennsylvania	Gold on Blue
Rhode Island	Black on White
South Carolina	Light Green on Pearl Gray
South Dakota	Black on White
Tennessee	Yellow on Black
Texas	White on Black
Utah	Black on Aluminum
Vermont	White on Blue
Virginia	Black on Orange
Washington	White on Green
West Virginia	Old Gold on Black
Wisconsin	Yellow on Blue
Wyoming	Green on Light Gray

HAND OF 'REDS' SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Repudiation of Australia's war debt was urged on Aug. 28, in a resolution passed by the Sydney branch of the state Labor Party. Labor is in control of the Australian federal administration. The resolution was first proposed several days ago. A delegate remarked that it had his hearty support because "it conforms to the program of the 'Red' Internationale."

Responsible political leaders have avoided any stand for war debt repudiation. The former Premier, J. T. Lang of New South Wales, has told his Labor candidates in the state elections to keep hands off "a dangerous question."

FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY DESIRED, MANTOUX SAYS

French Dislike of War Is Cited at Last Session of Politics Parley

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Any renewal of the hostility which separated France and Germany throughout the nineteenth century would be a crime against mankind, Dr. Paul Mantoux, who was interpreting secretary at the Paris peace conferences of 1918-19, stated in his final lecture before the Institute of Politics here Aug. 28.

After explaining that the army and the new eastern fortress system of France were of purely defensive value, Dr. Mantoux emphasized the French dislike for war and expressed hope that France and Germany would work for the common end of international organization in which they will ultimately find their security and the solution of their differences.

France would gladly exchange its trained reserves for the protection of a surrounding ocean, he said, and its system of fortified positions behind the frontiers does not, he pointed out, indicate an offensive design, but is "meant to replace the protection afforded in the last few years by the occupation of the Rhine bridges and to reinforce the 'couverture,' now weakened in consequence of the recent army legislation."

The French dislike war as a nation far more, he said, than any other nation for whom it is only an abstract proposition. To them, he declared, it has been too real to have any attraction. The suggestion that "crafty politicians might purposely conduct an aggressive policy leading to war against the will of the French democracy," he called "sheer nonsense."

"No man in France could play that game with impunity," he declared, and called upon, "the men of good will and resolution in both countries" to join hands and fight the "spirit of Nationalism which is high in both France and Germany."

Concerning the possibility of treaty revision as "an immediate remedy" to the friction existing between the two countries, he said, "Nothing at present can create more nervousness and friction between the nations of Europe than inconsiderate talk about treaty revisions, and nothing is more likely to jeopardize the internal peace of many countries, national minorities being encouraged thereby not to make any effort to adapt themselves to an order of things which is represented as merely provisional, while the governments will not give those minorities their due if they are led to look upon them as bent on the destruction of the states in which they live.

"My earnest hope," he continued, "the fulfillment of which has now begun, is that France and Germany will work whole-heartedly for that common end in which they will ultimately find the solution of their differences. The renewal of their hostilities would be a crime against mankind.

"The discussion between Great Britain and France on conditions of security and disarmament may cause delay in conclusions, but give no reason for anxiety. We may well know that if Great Britain hesitates to commit herself it is because she means, as she did in 1914, to keep her pledges. Much depends in that respect on the attitude which the United States will take as to the practical meaning of the Kellogg pact and toward League intervention in a crisis. Many of us look to the United States as to the sphinx which will or will not tell us the secret of the future."

NO THRONE FOR OTTO YET, PRAVO LIDU SAYS

PRAGUE (AP)—The newspaper Pravo Lidu asserts Aug. 28 that Count Bethlen secretly visited the former Empress Zita at Lequeitio in the beginning of August to assure her that the moment for Prince Otto's return to claim the throne of Hungary had not arrived.

An agreement the newspaper says is believed to have been reached by which Count Apponyi, with Count Bethlen's approval, will read a declaration in the Hungarian Parliament on Otto's 18th birthday in November reiterating that all Hungarian upper class persons continue to regard Otto as their king.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Cabin Down the Glen

WITCH HAZEL peers in at one window and pine branches drowse in the sun at another. Above the roof a great maple towers, brushing the shingles with pendulous twigs. Farther away, but all within fifty feet, stand elms, wild cherries, hornbeams, birches black and yellow and white, young cedars, trembling aspens, and many hemlocks. On every side the ground is covered with ferns, vivid in sunlight and dark in shadow, swaying gently to the breeze that wanders here and there or standing motionless as though painted in a picture. Shadow and sunshine shaken together, gleam and gloom intermingled and deepening each the other, golden light probing the leafy recesses and laying garments of splendor on tufted moss and pine needles, shimmer of gold that shifts from leaf to leaf and gold that sleeps in a pool of fern fronds—such is the scene all day from the cabin windows while the sun goes striding through the tree tops.

The cabin itself is made of hemlock. It has ten windows, and it is so engulfed and washed round and whispered over by numberless leaves that one comes to think of it as merely another tree, a great commodious bole of hemlock with openings to let the daylight in. The trees without have made it of their company and tell it all their secrets. It is not an intruder or even a guest, but belongs here by as good a right as the ten-thousand-year-old boulder on which it stands. The rays of early morning rest upon the rough rocks, still spotted with lichen, that compose its chimney as though they had never been lifted from the brook that runs through the glen below, and at evening the level beams sift from the sunset and warm the hemlock slabs of its outer covering as though they were still growing upon the trees of the forest. Birds and squirrels, chipmunks and foxes and deer do not seem to know it from any other tree, and the mother pheasant brings her covey to feed beneath its windows.

Sitting here at one of the cabin windows, therefore, is like sitting unheard and unseen in a sheltering tree. From this vantage point one may see the whole pageant of the summer day go by without moving from his chair. The gray squirrel comes head-first down the elm and sets out on mysterious errands among the ferns, the woodchuck blunders into the glen from the upper meadow and explores for a time along the brook, a chipmunk climbs out on a rock and surveys the tumbled fern-forest, a dragonfly goes tacking and steering up and down, and all of these small incidents are observed by the watcher at the window. Even the floating strand of gossamer or the ball of thistle-tuft that comes twirling down through the still afternoon catches his eye, for these two are the creatures of the place, natives here with whom he feels at home. He sees the delicate shadow of a fern etched upon a blue-gray rock across the glen, and how it trembles when the breeze blows. He follows the sunlight as it travels all day from trunk to trunk, lighting now the golden boughs of the yellow birch and now the purple bole of a hemlock tree. Most of all he loves that evening hour when the long rays find their way quite down to the bottom of the glen and rest there upon the huge green rocks cushioned with moss and coated with chlorophyll. Those colors, cool yet glowing, are the day's final touch of perfection, and it is as though all the mighty chemistry of earth and sky had been working since the dawn to produce them.

Birds flutter about the cabin and sing from its ridge-pole and chimney top with no suspicion that it has been here less long than the boulders. The chickadees come in a voluble troupe to the witch hazel tree and scramble and chirrup and flit there almost within arm's reach of the watcher. Then comes a bevy of warblers, less talkative but no less sociable, or perhaps a contingent of cedar waxwings that fill the woods with vague high sibilance. Hermit thrushes sing all day farther down the glen where the shadows are deeper, and the white-throat lifts his silver flute from the thickets. Now and then a single vireo peers among the leaves beside the window, and at intervals one hears the short shrill volley of notes that is the oven-bird; but the most characteristic voice of the glen, at any rate in the closing weeks of summer, is that of the phœbe, distant plaintive, summing up the afternoon silence in one long sliding strain.

Even when no bird sings, the air is filled with the humbler music of crickets and grasshoppers, treetoads and cicadas—a music seldom attended to until it ceases suddenly after some nights of frost. These creatures play the ground bass for every woodland orchestration, and they play it not only all day but far into the night. Without them the cabin would be a lonelier place. It hums and rings with their tiny tympani. While one sits here reading a book or following some thread of revery, their music steals into every thought.

Still more pervasive is the music of the leaves, ranging from low to high, from swift to slow, and seldom quite ceasing. Little by little one gets to know the voice of one tree from that of another. The deep and sober bass that sometimes sounds from the west when the door is open comes from the giant pine, one hundred feet away, whose upper boughs catch the moving airs that never drop into the glen. That high excited chattering, most audible when all other leaves are still and when no otherwise discernible breeze is astir, can come from nothing but the little aspen tree. There is a special sound, too, of wind moving through masses of fern, and a special voice of the hemlock, given forth in somber monotone when it is wakened from its long, slow brooding. Listening day after day, night after night, to these murmurs and whisperings, one comes to think of them as the voices of his companions, and he learns to love them all as he does the voices of his human friends. They are as characteristic as human voices. How could the pine speak in any other tone, having such mighty and long-considered thoughts to convey, and how could we expect the aspen to chant such magniloquence as he?

So much for the outward sights and sounds that stream in by window and doorway, but what of the inner events? One might see the play of light and shadow, might hear the songs of birds and leaves and crickets, by merely sitting here all day on the bare boulder. What, then, is the cabin for?

Partly, it is to house a man who can never be close enough to trees until he is almost one of them. Partly, it is to inclose thoughts. For dreaming, the horizon will do, but for thinking one needs four walls and a ceiling. More than that, one needs an outlook from the windows that will be interesting without being extensive. Thought slips away and wanders and loses itself and does not come back when the eye is set free in a wide landscape. There is a landscape many miles wide and deep to be seen from the little hill rising just behind the cabin, but the hill hides all that splendor and richness of tumbled mountains from the cabin windows. They face out toward the glen, hardly seventy-five feet wide, rimmed by rocks, screened on every side by trees. In the cabin, therefore, thought turns inward; it explores the inner landscapes, far richer and stranger than any that the outer world affords; if it wanders at all, it does so in time rather than in space, reviving many a vanished sight and touching at many ports of the past.

Forty miles away a modern city rushes and roars. There the news of the world is gathered, weighty business is transacted, a state is governed, goods are produced. Here in this quiet glen, surrounded by trees, one man sits all day alone. For a time, he has simply sidestepped the world. At a very slight cost of effort and rejection he has won the rare boon of quiet and the inestimable boon of leisure. Here he may say and think what he pleases. The engagements he keeps are with the dawn and the sunset. The work he does is of his own choosing. In one way and another he still strives to play his part in the world, although he thinks the time has now arrived for him to play it in his own way. If he seems to retreat, that may be only his way of advancing; and if he seems to be thinking only of himself, that may be only because he has at last found out how he can think most effectively for others. Only a part, though perhaps a large part, of the necessary work of the world is best done in roaring and rushing cities; some of it is better done in glens.

Only a part, though no doubt a considerable part, of the world's work may be done to advantage in mansions and palaces; some of it, perhaps, may be done in cabins. This much is beyond argument, that a decidedly important portion of the work that should be done in the world is to be done, if at all, only in leisure and quiet. Without these boons, certain tasks of the most indispensable sort are never even begun. Enough of us, surely, are striving to work like engines and to keep the pace set by machines. We can afford to let this one man strive to work quietly, like a tree.

O. S.

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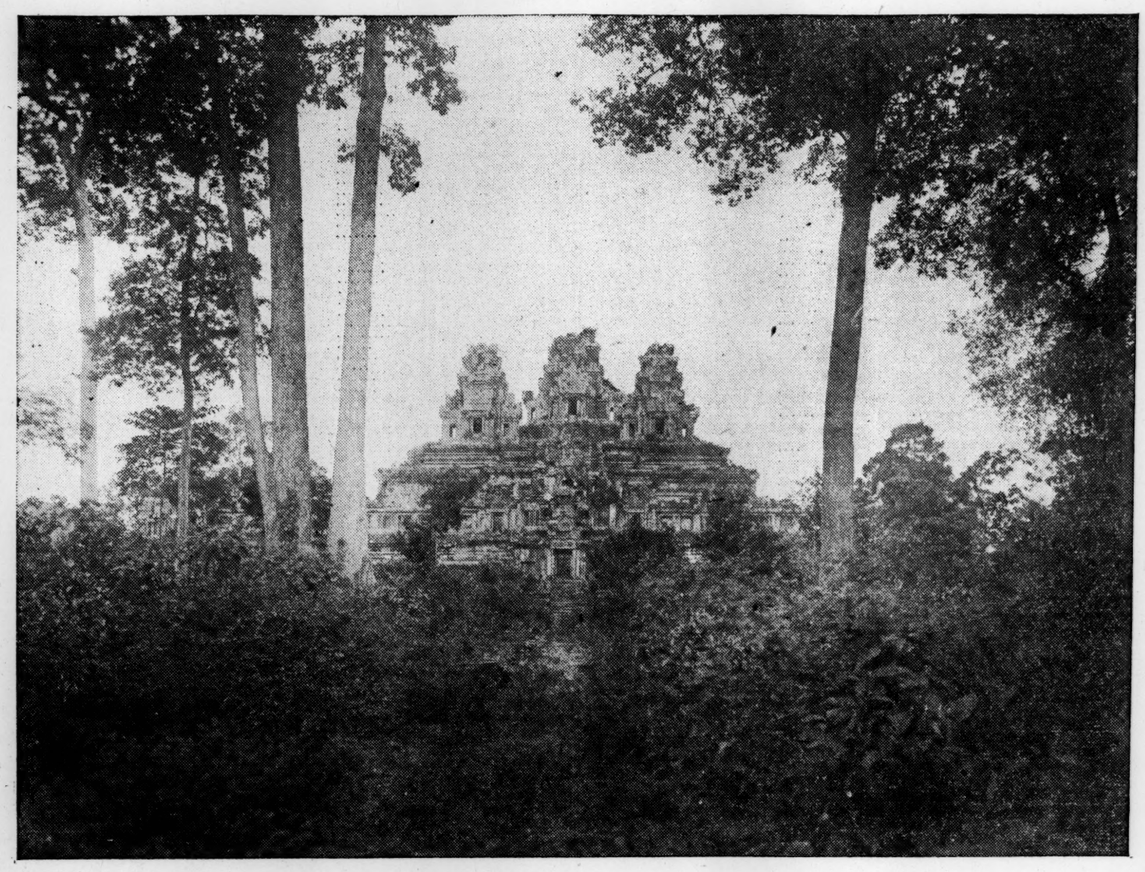
Playing With Echo

His trees! she stood there in the darkened aisle
Cleaving the slope, and listened. Half a mile
Across the ridge the earth dipped down and there,
Crisping and curdling under autumn air,
In a low levelled space lay Windom Pond
Fringed thickly in with evergreens. . . .
Here where she stood, she traced the calendar
Of old enchantment, felt her pulses stir
As they had used when father laid his hand
On her small shoulder, telling her to stand
Quite still and call a name. She might try "Mother!"
He told her. 'Twas as good as any other.

Only just to make it a long singing word.
She called, all innocent, and Echo heard
And tossed her back the cry, and, wild with glee,
She would not go, but tugged . . .
At father's hand, to stay him while she played
Her new enchanting game, almost afraid
Yet wholly charmed, and skilful grew in leaping
At syllables Echo liked. And father, keeping
The little quivering hand within his own,
Drew her away at length and laughed:
"I've shown
You how to call her. Now you come an' play
With her—she'll be at home—some other day."

—From "Ellen Prior," by ALICE BROWN.



The Bayon. Chief Temple of Angkor Thom

THE shadows are already deep in the jungle which close besets the roadway on either side. A little light yet filters through the arboring trees overhead, and yonder where the great eastern gateway marks the entrance to Angkor Thom, the strange faces crowning the seventy-foot tower catch the last gleams of the sinking sun. Within, a few hundred yards farther on, the gray columns and minarets of the mighty "Bayon" temple rise amid the close-knit verdure, silent, somber, mysterious. Thus they have stood for more than a thousand years, and only yesterday did they emerge, in something of their pristine majesty, from the enveloping jungle that had held them in thrall through the centuries.

The central temple of the "Royal City" of Angkor, second only in wonder and glory to the Angkor Vat itself and hundreds of years more ancient, the "Bayon" epitomizes the wonder and mystery of the most amazing ruins in the world. At sunset that mystery deepens, even as the jungle all about seems to spring into activity, with its strange cries, its screaming birds, chattering monkeys and calls of prowling beasts. The great temple towers, each with its quadruple face of the ancient deity, glow for a moment with a delicate purple light, soft, evanescent, ethereal, ere fading into the somber gray and then the dinginess of night. More than forty of them there are, and the stately condescension toward lesser beings which sits upon those strange countenances seems to alter into an inscrutable smile—of tolerance, of disdain, of encouragement,—what is it?—ere they merge with the other shadows of the fast-falling tropical night.

Darkness enwraps it all, ere one realizes the sun has gone; darkness and mystery, impenetrable and inexplicable. Except for the jungle's thousand voices, the sharp cadence of insects which rises as the shadows fall and the cry of an unfamiliar bird everything is silence. Even as the days of Angkor's glory are a thousand years gone, so now the ruins of Angkor's mighty temple seem a thousand years away from all things human. But a thousand years are easily bridged in the fancy of one who lingers here after the night has fallen. The past lives again and the glories of history's most mysterious people are revived. A thousand torches throw a fitful light upon the golden wonders of a Bayon untouched by time and untarnished by the grip of the jungle's humid hand. The priests and the princes and the dancing-girls pass in bright-robed parade. Their gold and their rubies glisten in the odorous firelight. Their chants banish the jungle's thousand voices. Their laughter rebukes the disdain in those somber stone faces far above. Ten thousand dark-skinned subjects of an aspect unrecorded in the archives of men encircle the great temple, their multitude blending with the shadows far beyond the torches' fitful light.

So it must have been. For here lived a mighty people, else how came into being the glory of which the Bayon and a hundred more bear mute witness after a thousand years? Here they lived, and presently they vanished, no man knows how or why. And here tonight, the symbol of that glory as of that mystery, stands the great temple as it has stood for a thousand years, silent, somber, inexplicable as those quadruple faces long since lost in the shadows, elusive in the velvet tropical darkness as the very fabric of a vision, yet the mighty reminder of a grandeur as opulent as that of Babylon.

Colorado Snowstorm
(May)

Once in Maytime overnight,
Every tree had blossoms white;
Pure and cold the clusters hung
Where the happy birds had sung.

Every tree astar with snow
Was a magnet, I would go,
Walk beneath the trellised bloom
In an alabaster room.

Out I went and hoped to see
Crystal blossoms on a tree,
Crystal blossoms? Nay, not one;
Singing birds in fervent sun!

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Up and Up Above the Pahlgam

So we set forth from Pahlgam, with our cavalcade of rough hill ponies carrying the tents and provisions . . . and began our march by climbing up the river that flows from those eternal heights into the Pahlgam valley. Much of the way can be ridden if one rides very slowly and carefully, for those wonderful animals are surefooted as cats; but the track is often terrifying—broken boulders and the like. If the ponies were not marvels, it could not be done; and if one were not a safe rider, one certainly could not stick on. The pony gives a strong hoist of his fore-legs, and you are up one rock and hanging on by his withers; then a strong hoist of the hind legs and you are nearly over his neck; and this goes on for hours; and when it is beyond the pony you climb on your feet, and ford the torrents as best you may.

Up and up the steep banks of the river we climbed, among the pines and mighty tumbled boulders. Up by the cliffs, where the path hangs and trembles over the water roaring beneath. On the opposite side the mountains soared above the birches and pines, and the torrents hung down them like mist, falling, falling from crag to crag, and shattering like spray-dust as they fell. Once a mighty eagle soared above us, balancing on the wind, and then floated away without a single motion of his wings—wonderful to see; and the spread of his wings was greater than the height of the tallest man.

We had long passed the last few huts, and the track wound steadily higher, when suddenly growing on us, I heard a deep musical roar like the underlying bass of an orchestra—the full-chorded voice of many waters. And as we turned a corner where the trail hung like a line round the cliff, behold, a mighty gorge of pines and uplifted hills, and the river pouring down in a tremendous waterfall, boiling and foaming white as it fell into the raging pit beneath. . . .

That night we camped in a mountain valley some two thousand feet above Pahlgam. It was like climbing from story to story in a House of Wonder. The river was rushing by our tents when they were pitched, pale green and curling back upon itself, as if it were loth to leave these pure heights, and the mountains stood about us like a prison, almost as if we might go no farther. And when I stood outside my tent just before turning in, a tremulous star was poised on one of the peaks like the topmost light on a Christmas tree, and the Great Bear which in India is the constellation of the Seven Rishis, or Sages, lay across the sky glittering frostily in the blue-blackness.—L. ADAMS BECK, in "Dreams and Delights."

Die goldene Regel im täglichen Leben

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE goldene Regel, die wir im 12. Vers des 7. Kapitels im Evangelium des Matthäus finden, kann als die neutestamentliche Zusammenfassung des hebräischen Gesetzes über die Beziehung der Menschen untereinander und als logische Schlußfolgerung des ersten Gebots, das von der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott handelt, angesehen werden. Als Einleitung zur goldenen Regel veranschaulicht Christus Jesus, wie menschliche Freigebigkeit den an sie gestellten rechtmäßigen Forderungen allgemein entspricht. Dann kommt er zu der Schlußfolgerung: „So denn ihr, die ihr doch arg seid, könnt dennoch euren Kindern gute Gaben geben, wie viel mehr wird euer Vater im Himmel Gutes geben denen, die ihn bitten!"

Dieser einfache und leicht verständliche Vergleich führt zu dem logischen Schluß, daß man sich in der Not umso natürlicher auf die göttliche Hilfe verläßt, je freundlicher und rücksichtsvoller man im Verkehr mit seinen Mitmenschen ist. Die Gewohnheit, anderen zu tun, was man will, daß sie einem selber tun, ist das Hauptergebnis jener Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe, die die Grundlage wahrer Religion und alles christlichen Heilens ist.

Die Mission Christi Jesu war, wie er selber erklärte, daß die Menschen „das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen", Jesu ganzes Handeln stimmte mit dieser Erklärung überein; aber er verlor die Tatsache, daß er nichts tun könnte, wenn ihm nicht Kraft von oben gegeben wäre, nie aus den Augen. Vom Standpunkte Christi Jesu und der Christlichen Wissenschaft aus ist es einleuchtend, daß dem Menschengeschlechte das richtige Verständnis des Lebens not tut. Seine Mission war daher, wie Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 26 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt, „die Wissenschaft des himmlischen Seins zu enthüllen, zu beweisen, was Gott ist, und was Er für den Menschen tut". Nur diese Offenbarung kann die herrschende Norm des Lebens und Liebens sowohl qualitativ als auch quantitativ so heben, daß alle „das Leben und volle Genüge haben" können.

Das heutige wie das frühere Christentum wäre von geringem Nutzen, wenn es nicht anwendbar wäre. Weil es aber unpersönlich und allumfassend ist, erkennt man jetzt, daß der Sauerteig der Wahrheit allen Menschen zur Verfügung steht. In der Tat nimmt der Einfluß des reinen Christentums allmählich einen solchen Umfang an und bringt so natürliche Wirkungen hervor, daß die Menschen es im Geschäft und im gesellschaftlichen Leben anwenden, ohne es für ungewöhnlich oder für eine Form persönlicher Frömmigkeit zu halten.

Unlängst erteilte einer der hervorragendsten Fabrikanten unserer Tage einem jungen Mann den Rat: „Denken Sie nicht an den eigenen Erfolg, sondern suchen Sie zu ergründen, was die Menschen wirklich brauchen. Haben Sie dann ein wahres Bedürfnis entdeckt, so machen Sie die wirksamsten Mittel und Wege ausfindig, es zu befriedigen, und die Leute werden sich dadurch erkenntlich zeigen, daß sie Ihr Erzeugnis kaufen. Hierin liegt das Geheimnis wahren Erfolgs". In dieser Stellungnahme tritt eine Anwendung der goldenen Regel zutage. Wir finden sie mit einer tieferen Bedeutung in folgender Stelle auf Seite 518 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die geistig Reichen helfen den Armen in einer großen Brüderschaft, und alle haben dasselbe Prinzip oder denselben Vater, und gesegnet ist der Mensch, der seines Bruders Not sieht und ihr abhilft und das eigne Gute in dem des andern sucht". Diese Grundregel menschlichen Benehmens muß, so oft sie angewandt wird, unfehlbar gute Ergebnisse hervorbringen.

Die wahre Anwendung der goldenen Regel ist nicht die Folge eines rein menschlichen Triebes, noch ist sie ein Versuch, andere ihrer eigenen persönlichen Verantwortlichkeit zu entheben. Sie ist im Gegenteil die Erfüllung des göttlichen Gesetzes, dessen Prinzip Gott ist, und dessen Gaben unterschiedslos alle Menschen in gleichem Maße segnen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Same Sun

Behold,
On Pericles, on Socrates and Æschylus,
The same sun is shining!

—WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in "Greek Gesture."

Human Experience

Nearly always after telling a story the Chief would spend a little time talking to Coyote-runs and Plain-bull. I had grown to expect it and used these moments to go over my notes. This time his talk was interrupted by the coming of Plain-feather, a friend of mine whom I had not seen for some time. Plain-feather had once told me a story so crammed with horrible detail that I believed that I should be obliged to leave it out of a collection I had made among the Crows for publication. However, after much careful work I had included it, and later on was greatly surprised to discover almost the identical tale in a translation from the Sanskrit. Now I wished to tell him as best I could, of finding his story in the writings of a very ancient people who had inhabited a far-off land across the Big Water. After we had greeted each other, as he could speak no English, I asked the interpreter to relate to him what I wished him to know. He was intensely interested, and, after the interpreter had finished speaking, stood looking for a long time out of the window across the plains. Then he turned to me, his face expressionless. "These things are beyond us," he said simply.—FRANK B. LINDERMAN, in "American. The Life Story of a Great Indian."

The Golden Rule in Daily Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Golden Rule, as set forth in the twelfth verse of the seventh chapter of Matthew, may be regarded as the New Testament summary of the Hebrew law in the relation of man to man, and as the logical corollary of the First Commandment, which deals with the relation of man to God. By way of introduction to the Golden Rule, Christ Jesus presents an illustration of human hospitality and its universal response to the genuine demands made upon it. From this he leads up to the conclusion, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

This simple and comprehensive analogy impels the logical inference that the more kindly and considerate one is in dealing with his fellows, the more instinctively will he rely on divine aid in his own extremity. The practice of doing unto others as one would be done by is the essential outcome of that reflection of divine Love which is the foundation of true religion and the basis of all Christian healing.

The mission of Christ Jesus, as he himself declared, was that men "might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Every act of Jesus was consistent with this declaration; but he never lost sight of the fact that he could do nothing unless power was given him from above. From the viewpoint of Christ Jesus and of Christian Science it is evident that the human race is in need of a proper understanding of Life. His mission was, therefore, as Mrs. Eddy states on page 26 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man." This revelation alone can raise the prevailing standard of living and loving, both in quality and in quantity, so that all may have life and have it more abundantly.

Christianity today, as of old, would be of little avail if it were not practical. But because it is impersonal and universal, the leaven of Truth is now being recognized as available to all mankind. Indeed, pure Christianity is becoming so widespread in its influence and so natural in its effects that men are practicing it in their business and in their social life without thinking of it as unusual or regarding it as a form of personal piety.

Not long ago one of the most prominent manufacturers of our time, in giving some advice to a young man, said, "Forget about your own success and strive to find out what people really need; then when you have discovered a genuine need, seek out the most effective ways and means of supplying it, and the people will show their appreciation by purchasing your product. Herein is the secret of genuine success." This policy is an aspect of the Golden Rule in action. It may be found expressed with a fuller meaning in the following passage on page 518 of Science and Health: "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." This fundamental rule of human conduct cannot fail to bring forth good results whenever practiced.

The true application of the Golden Rule is not prompted by a mere human impulse; nor is it an attempt to relieve others of their own individual responsibilities. It is, on the contrary, the fulfillment of the divine law, whose Principle is God, and whose bestowals are equally beneficial to one and all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

"Boy" and "Gentleman"

There is no month in the whole year, in which nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. Spring has many beauties, and May is a fresh and blooming month, but the charms of this time of year are enhanced by their contrast with the winter season. August has no such advantage. It comes when we remember nothing but clear skies, green fields, and sweet-smelling flowers—when the recollection of snow, and ice, and bleak winds, has faded . . . as completely as they have disappeared from the earth—and yet what a pleasant time it is! Orchards and cornfields ring with the hum of labor; trees bend beneath the thick clusters of rich fruit which bow their branches to the ground; and the corn, piled in graceful sheaves, or waving in every light breath that sweeps above it, as if it wooed the sickle, tinges the landscape with a golden hue. A mellow softness appears to hang over the whole earth; the influence of the season seems to extend itself to the very wagon, whose slow motion across the well-reaped field, is perceptible only to the eye, but strikes with no harsh sound upon the ear.

As the coach rolls swiftly past the fields and orchards which skirt the road, groups of women and children, piling the fruit in sieves, or gathering the scattered ears of corn, pause for an instant from their labor, and shading the sun-burnt face with a still browner hand, gaze upon the passengers with curious eyes, while some stout urchin, too small to work, but too mischievous to be left at home, scrambles over the side of the basket in which he has been deposited for security, and kicks and screams with delight. The reaper stops in his work, and stands with folded arms, looking at the vehicle as it whirls past; and the rough cart horses bestow a sleepy glance upon the smart coach team, which says, as plainly as a horse's glance can, It's all very fine to look at, but slow going, over a heavy field, is better than warm work like that, upon a dusty road, after all." You cast a look behind you, as you turn a corner of the road. The women and children have resumed their labor: the reaper once more stoops to his work: the cart-horses have moved on: and all are again in motion.

The influence of a scene like this, was not lost upon the well-regulated . . . Mr. Pickwick. Intent upon the resolution he had formed, of exposing the character of the nefarious Jingle, in any quarter in which he might be pursuing his fraudulent designs, he sat at first taciturn and contemplative, brooding over the means by which his purpose could be best attained. By degrees his attention grew more and more attracted by the objects around him; and at last he derived as much enjoyment from the ride, as if it had been undertaken for the pleasantest reason in the world.

"Delightful prospect, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Beats the chimley pots, sir," replied Mr. Weller, touching his hat.

"I suppose you have hardly seen anything but chimney-pots and bricks and mortar all your life, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, smiling.

"I worn't always a boots, sir," said Mr. Weller, with a shake of the head. "I wos a wagginer's boy, once."

"What was that?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"When I wos first pitched neck and crop into the world, to play at leap-frog with its troubles," replied Sam. "I wos a carrier's boy at startin': then a wagginer's, then a helper, then a boots. Now I'm a gen'l'm'n myself one of these days, perhaps with a . . . summer-house in the back garden. Who knows? I shouldn't be surprised, for one."

"You are quite a philosopher, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.—From DICKENS'S "Pickwick Papers."

Music a Gift of God

Music is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God. To it Satan is exceedingly hostile. Thereby many temptations and evil thoughts are driven away; the devil cannot withstand it. Music is one of the best arts: the notes give life to the text; it expels the spirit of sadness, as one observes in King Saul. Some of the nobles and usurers imagine that they have saved for my Gracious Elector three thousand gulden yearly by cutting down music. Meanwhile they spend thirty thousand gulden in useless ways in its place. Kings, princes, and lords must support music, for it is the duty of great potentates and rulers to maintain the liberal arts and laws. . . .

We should accustom the youth continually to this art, for it produces fine and accomplished people. — MARTIN LUTHER, in "Table Talk."

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BULLS BEGIN TO DISPLAY MORE COURAGE

Stronger Tone Developed in Stock Market—Short Covering

NEW YORK (AP)—Bears who waited until the last day before the three-day week-end suspension to close out their short contracts found stocks could be bought only at increasingly higher prices in today's stock market.

Rails, which had been heavily sold by the bear crowd, because of the low summer volume of freight traffic, the lowest in eight years, made one of the most pronounced upturns of the summer. A long list of important industrial, utilities and merchandising shares made moderate headway.

The advance was notably sharp in many shares believed to harbor short interests, but a wide range of pivotal shares gained 1 to 2 points or more.

A break of more than 6 points in Electric Autolite, based on dividend rumors, failed to unsettle the list. Motion picture shares were strong in the late trading. Most of the day's gains were recorded in the earlier hours of the day, but they were well maintained.

Shares selling up 3 to 5 included Coca Cola, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Loew's, Eastman, Westinghouse, Rock Island, Southern Railway, Canadian Pacific and Case. Shares gaining 2 points or more included U. S. Steel, Transamerica, Atchison, Union Pacific, New Haven, Air Reduction, Macy, Safeway, Vanadium and Warner Bros.

The closing tone was strong. Total sales aggregated 1,800,000 shares.

Trading was extremely dull, however, as many operators had already left town for the week-end.

The bull leaders probably applied some pressure to the bear faction, to give the list a firm tone at the end of the week. Prominent speculators for the advance have been hoping for a better market after Labor Day, but it is acknowledged that the extent of the progress to be made will depend upon successful restoration of public confidence in the stock market.

The day's corporate news was light, and inclined to be unfavorable, but it involved situations apparently already discounted. Most conspicuous were announcements of passing of the Oliver Farm Equipment participating preferred dividend, and the Celotex preferred dividend.

Rails Are Strong

The advance in the rails may have represented more than short covering, for July earnings statements, while showing a reduction of about 30 per cent from last year, are running a little better than June, as compared with 1929, and more than 60 Class 1 carriers have already reported.

Wall Street was inclined to place a decidedly favorable interpretation on the brokerage loan figures, showing for the second week a moderate reduction for a period of rising stock prices. If the buying has been entirely of a professional character, as some of the more pessimistic observers have felt, the figures indicate that professionals were paying cash.

While a reduction of $26,000,000 is moderate, bulls point out that the volume of trading has been small.

Call money continued abundant at 2 per cent, as eagerness to place funds for the three-day period offset withdrawals to meet holiday currency requirements. The Federal Reserve condition statement showed a reduction in the volume of credit outstanding for the latest week. The system will be able to offset any credit tightening which may appear next week. The pinch of month-end settlements is usually felt a few days after the first. A resumption of the gold movement to France caused no concern in banking circles.

Latin American Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Unsettled conditions in Argentina led to further selling of Latin American bonds in the listed bond market. Argentine, Chilean, Bolivian and Brazilian issues suffered from the selling movement and losses in some instances were extended to a point or more, as investors disposed of their holdings.

The price movement in the domestic section was narrowly irregular.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System showed the holdings of U. S. Governments little changed. The system's government securities holdings were $27,000 less, while bill holdings expanded $4,352,000. Gold imports and newly mined gold more than offset the increase in the volume of currency placed in circulation, and gold exports were halted, making it unnecessary for the Federal Reserve to take any action to keep the money market easy. Despite holiday currency requirements estimated at $100,000,000, call money renewed unchanged at 2 per cent.

Disquieting reports from Argentine caused sharp reductions in quoted value of Argentine issues, and unsettled other South American bonds. Argentine 6s of May, 1961, dropped about 4 points, 6s of October, 1959, 3, and 6s of June, 1958, about 2. Brazil 6½s, Buenos Aires 6½s, Chile Consolidated Municipal 6s, Colombia sagged more than a point and fractional losses were suffered by several others. Sao Paulo 7s also were weak. In the domestic list International Telephone and American and Foreign Power, concerns which have extensive holdings in South American yielded some ground.

U. S. Governments were firm. Liberty first 4¼s, Liberty fourth 4¼s and Treasury 4¼s advanced.

SEPTEMBER BOND CALLINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK — Corporation bonds and notes called for payment in September in advance of maturity were $49,220,000, compared with $23,608,810 in August and $30,190,490 in September, 1929. Of the current total $45,000,000 was called in entirety and $4,211,000 in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund.

The total of $308,819,620 for nine months is the lowest since 1924, and compares with $637,283,550 for the corresponding period of 1929, and with the record of $1,616,187,190 for the 1929 period and $1,128,641,950 for the nine months of 1927.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOND AWARD

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Tobey and his council today awarded sale of the $1,500,000 state highway bond issue to E. H. Rollins & Son of Boston with a bid of 100.374. Only five other companies made a bid above par.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

AMSTERDAM—Directors of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company state, regarding the stock decline, that nothing has happened to shake the board's cheerful view of the future.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 29	Aug. 28
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	400	22	21	21⅝	21¼
66	42	..	Ab & Straus	100	48½	48½	48½	..
373⅝	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	400	27⅜	26½	27⅜	26½
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¼
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	5⅜	3⅝	5⅜	..
156⅜	103¼	.3	Air Reduc	2200	126¼	122⅝	126¼	123
36	16	2½	Airway El	700	18¾	16⅞	18⅛	16¾
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	300	5¼	5	5¼	5
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	9¾
35¼	16	..	Alleghany	8100	23	22⅛	22⅞	21⅞
343	232	.6	§Allied Chem	3400	271½	267	271½	268
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	56	55	55½	54½
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	24	24	24	23¾
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	800	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
30⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	900	34	32¾	33¼	33¼
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	83½	83¼	83½	83
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	110	65½	63½	65½	..
54⅜	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	44½	44⅜	44½	..
213⅞	98⅜	..	Am Br Stov	400	175	171½	171½	171½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	14900	132⅞	130⅝	132½	130¾
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	148	148	148	..
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	500	48	46¼	48	46
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	54	53½	54	54
33	13¼	..	Am Com Alc	2600	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	39	37⅜	37⅜	37
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	15400	76¾	75	75⅝	75½
33⅝	13⅜	2	Am Hawaii	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
7	3	..	Am Hide	200	3	2½	2½	3
41⅞	31	3*	Am Int Corp	300	32	32	32	32
55⅜	28¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	300	37	35½	37	35½
105	39	4	Am Loco	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
14½	6	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9⅜	9	9¾	9¼
51½	28¾	3	Am Metals	400	30	30	30	30
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	110	76	76	76	..
119⅜	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	900	85½	85	85⅜	84
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103½
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	4100	27¼	26¾	27¼	26¼
100	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	4900	54⅞	52⅝	53	54¼
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	64⅛	63¾	63¾	63¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2400	69⅜	68½	69⅜	68⅜
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
52¼	39⅛	3	Am Sti Find	400	38	38	38	38½
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	53½	53½	53½	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	12400	215⅞	214	215⅞	214
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	2000	92⅞	90¼	91¼	91
106½	99⅛	6	Am Wat W 6	400	105	104⅝	104⅝	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	500	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	29¾	27½	29¾	27¾
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	29¾	27½	29¾	27¾
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	5500	45½	44¼	45½	44½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	400	20	20	20	19¾
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21¼
8⅜	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	400	3	3	3	2⅞
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	7	7	7	..
20⅛	10	1	Art Loom	300	11⅜	11	11	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	35	34½	35	34¾
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	40	40	40	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	1200	220⅝	217¼	219½	..
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	106	106	106	106
80⅜	47⅜	1	Atl G&WI	100	54	54	54	..
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	3400	34⅝	33½	34⅜	33¾
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	101	101	101	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	30¼	29¾	30	29¾
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	600	112	110	111	110
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	800	3¾	2¾	3¾	2¾
25	6	..	Auto Sales pf	100	10	10	10	..
61¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	200	72¾	71¼	71½	71½
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	2200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛

—B—

38	19⅜	1½	Baldwin	600	32¼	31⅛	31½	31⅛
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	600	101¾	101	101¾	100
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1900	77¼	76	76⅞	76¾
20¾	13½	2	Barker Bros	40	12½	12½	12½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	22½	22¼	22½	21⅞
92	67½	4	Beatrice	3000	87¾	85	87¼	83½
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	400	4	4	4	4
85½	79¾	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	..
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	3000	32	31½	32	31¼
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	2300	49⅛	48	49⅛	47⅜
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	3400	83⅞	82⅞	83¼	82¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126	126	126	..
41½	31	..	Blaw Knox	100	34½	34½	34½	..
69	24	3	Bohn Alum	400	26	25	25⅛	26
90⅜	60⅛	3*	Borden	1200	78⅞	77	78¾	77¼
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	400	29	28½	29	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	2400	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
22¼	12⅞	..	Brockway	400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18½
78⅞	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	2400	67¾	67	67¾	..
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn Queen	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	2400	131¼	127	131	..
30⅜	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16
32⅜	5	..	Bruns Term	200	9	8⅞	9	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36½
14⅝	8⅞	1	Budd Wheel	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
74	20⅞	1.60	Bullard	3100	29⅝	28¾	28¾	29½
25	15⅞	..	Burns Br B	400	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅝
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	200	33⅜	33⅞	33⅝	..
48½	29½	2½	Bush Term	200	39¼	36	39¼	36
110	99	7	Bush T deb	40	107½	107	107	107
118	109¼	7	Bush Blg pf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17	17	17	17
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	400	75⅞	73¼	74⅛	73¼

—C—

89⅞	47⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	1400	49½	48⅛	49	48½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	300	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¼
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	2700	183¾	177¾	183¾	178
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac nw wi	2500	45⅞	43¾	45⅞	44⅜
24¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	21¼	21¼	21	..
18¾	13	..	Capital Adm	200	17	16½	17	..
362¾	150	.6	Case Thresh	3000	193¾	190	193¾	190
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	125½	125½	125½	123¼
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	300	56¾	54¼	56¼	54½
60	9	..	Celotex	1200	15	13¾	14½	14⅜
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	..
315	230½	8*	Cen of NJ	100	234	234	234	..
65⅜	43⅜	6	Cerro de P	500	48	46¼	48	46
15⅞	5⅞	..	Cert-Teed	100	6½	6½	6½	..
67⅞	19⅞	4.20	Checker Cab	400	22½	22½	22½	22¼
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1100	67⅞	66	67½	66¼
47⅞	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	8200	49	47⅜	48⅞	47⅜
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	1500	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	900	39⅜	36⅜	38⅝	37¾
26⅜	12½	..	Chi Mail Ord	1000	15⅝	14½	15⅜	13½
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1100	23½	22½	23	22¼
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	800	72¾	71	72¾	70
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	1400	100	99	99	95½
32½	17	..	Chick Cot O	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	1900	57	56	56	56¼
43	24	..	Chrysler	3300	28¼	27⅝	28¼	26
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	1400	7⅛	6½	6⅝	6⅝
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	179⅞	177¼	179½	176½
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52	52	52	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Pictm	200	59½	58¾	59½	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	200	51	50¼	51	50¼
95	65	3	Colo South	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
55	25	2§	Colum Gas	7200	61½	59⅜	61½	61
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109	109	109	..
190	108	..	Col Carbon	1200	140	139	139¾	140
37⅜	12⅛	.20	Col Graph	29300	17⅜	16⅛	17	16⅛
40⅜	23⅞	..	Com Cred	1200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	80	92	92	92	91¾
94	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt vw	60	92	91	92	..
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	140	25	25	25	..
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	100	25	25	25	..
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	5	5	5	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	11100	26¾	25⅞	26½	26¼
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwlth So	9000	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14
104½	99	6	Com So pf	400	101¾	101½	101¾	101¾
19⅜	10⅛	..	Congoleum	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
27⅝	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	20	19⅜	20	19¾
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	16400	108¾	106	108¾	106⅜
22½	17⅜	1.20	Containan A	100	19¼	15½	16¼	14¾
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1600	25½	24⅜	25¼	24¼
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	77	77	77	..
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	2200	57⅜	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝
37⅝	15⅝	2½	Cont Can Fib	100	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	..
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	200	56⅛	56½	56½	56
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2400	19⅞	19⅛	19½	19¼
30⅝	16⅛	3	Cont Shares	3100	20¾	20	20½	20½
111⅜	83⅛	3*	Corn Prod	4600	94⅜	93½	94⅜	93½
33	15½	..	Coty	800	17⅜	17	17	17½
35⅝	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	200	31½	31½	31½	30¾
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	16½	16½	16½	16
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	300	50¾	50¼	50½	..
93⅝	70½	5*	Crucible	100	76	76	76	75½
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	14	14	14	..
9	4	..	Cub Am S	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
65⅝	32⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	20	35	35	35	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	112
121⅞	116⅞	..	Curtis P pf	100	120	120	120	..
147⅜	61⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	4800	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	3900	8½	8⅛	8½	8
90½	35	3½§	Cutler	1600	63¼	61⅝	62⅜	63¼ 1

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	170	170	170	170
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	114¾	114	114¾	114
70	39	..	Denv R&G pf	100	58	58	58	56
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	500	218	217	218	..
248¾	139	8	Diamond M	200	245¼	241¼	245¼	241¼
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8	8	8	8
145¾	95¾	4¶	Dupont	9200	118⅛	116	118	116⅜

—E—

255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	5300	220¾	217	219¾	218¾
37¾	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	900	24¼	23¼	24¼	23
114⅞	59⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	5600	68⅜	65¼	64½	69
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	12200	73	71½	72⅜	72⅛
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	500	99¾	99½	99½	99½
79¼	61⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	67⅛	67½	67½	67⅛
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	900	40⅞	40	40¾	39½
43⅞	9½	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	11	11	..
30¾	6½	2½§	Evans Auto L	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	12½	12¼	12½	12½
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	12½	12¼	12½	12½
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	110	110	110	..
12¼	7½	2§	Fed Mot T	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	68	68	68	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	200	21	21	21	21¼
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	800	7 3	72	72	73
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	300	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜	..
5½	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
21¾	6½	..	Fisk Ipf cv	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	6⅞
100¼	95½	6	Florsheim S pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
104½	60½	2	Foster&Wh	3100	92½	91½	92½	92
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	34	33½	33½	33
57⅜	16⅜	..	Fox A	4000	49¾	47	49¾	47¾
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	700	44¼	43	44¼	42¾
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	10	90	90	90	..

—G—

7¾	2	..	Gardner M	400	2¼	2	2	2
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	600	9¼	8½	8⅝	8½
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1400	87½	86¼	87½	86⅛
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	3100	40	38¾	40	39
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	300	21⅜	21	21	21
109¾	75	6	Gen Cable pf	60	82	82	82	..
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	54000	74⅜	72¾	74¾	73
12	11⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	12	12	12	..
61¼	46½	3	Gen Foods	5700	57¾	57⅛	57¾	57½
18⅜	9	.30	Gen G&E A	600	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
59⅜	40⅛	2	Gen Mills	400	45½	45½	45½	45¼
97¾	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	17500	45⅛	44⅜	45	44⅜
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	35	35	35	..
52⅞	30¼	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	36⅜	36	36	36⅛
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	30000	35¾	33½	35⅝	34½
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	1200	82⅞	78	82¼	77¾
19⅜	10¾	..	Gen Realty	100	11	11	11	11
100	79¾	6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	83¾	83½	83½	..
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	4000	75⅞	74⅜	75¼	74¾
106⅛	58	5¶	Gillette	6000	69⅛	66½	68	67¾
20⅝	10	..	Gimbel Br	200	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
82½	66¾	7	Gimbel pf	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	500	16	16	16	15¾
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	4300	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	8
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	4700	42¼	42	42¼	41⅞
110¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	111½	111½	111½	110
58½	21	4	Goodrich	400	22⅞	22½	22¾	22½
96⅞	52¾	5	Goodyear	2900	55	53⅛	54⅝	54⅜
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	1000	11¼	10½	11¼	..
82½	68	7	Gotham pf	200	70	70	70	..

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 29	Aug. 28
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	700	6	6	6	6
59⅞	18	8	Granby	1100	22⅜	22	22⅜	22½
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	100	16	16	16	15¾
44	34¾	.3	Grand Un pf	100	42	42	42	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	400	33½	32⅝	33½	32⅞
102	71¾	.5	Grt Nor pf	1200	79⅜	77	78	78
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	200	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20½
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	113	113	113	..
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	1900	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	10	35	35	35	..
223¼	125⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	600	165⅜	161½	161½	165⅜
47½	42	1.80	Hamilton W pf	300	42½	42½	42½	42
98	85	7	Henna lpf	20	91½	91½	91½	91
23¼	7½	2	Hartman A	1100	18½	18½	18½	..
20	7⅞	..	Hartman B	100	8	8	8	7¾
17¾	5⅝	.8a	Hayes Body	100	7	7	7	7
31	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	200	25¾	25½	25½	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	97	97	97	96½
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	99½	99½	99½	101
41¼

BETTER TONE IN MARKET FOR LIVE CATTLE

Hogs Break and Then Recover—Lambs Move Sharply Downward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Active demand and unevenly higher prices featured the cattle market the first half of this week, but a setback occurred on the fourth session, when receipts were too generous, giving buyers a chance to cheapen up a little except on the best kinds.

Hogs broke late last week and recovered somewhat the fore part of this week, but they also slipped back decidedly on the fourth day of the week. Fat lambs took a series of sharp breaks all this week, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings still showed strength of 25 to 50 cents, with some of the heavies up more, the latter kinds overtaking yearlings for the first time in recent weeks. Fat cows and heifers gained early in the week, but dropped back to about a steady basis later. Vealers declined $1 to $1.50 and bulls held close to steady.

Hogs show a big break, compared with Thursday of last week, which was the high day of the season, but butchers show a short gain and sows a short loss, compared with the close of last week. Fat lambs declined about $1.50, and ewes broke a quarter, compared with a week earlier.

Weighty bullocks reached $12.35, and this price also was attained by yearling steers and mixed yearlings, the highest price in nearly two months on heavy kinds, and since the middle of June on light weights. The bulk of the desirable grain-fed steers and yearlings cashed at $11 to $12, with few strictly corn-feds available under $10.75. Short feds brought $8.50 to $10.50, and grassers down to $7 and below.

Both yearling and strong-weight heifers topped at $11.50. Most grass cows brought $5.75 to $7 and cutter grades $3.50 to $4.75. Vealers topped at $11.50 late in the period, and heavy sausage stopped at $6.75.

Hogs scaling under 200 pounds brought largely $11.25 to $11.35, with a late top at $11.45, compared with $11.90 at the peak a week ago. Most medium-weight butchers made $10.75 to $11, and big weights ranged downward to $10. The majority of the packing sows turned at $8.60 to $9 with a few lights to $9.25.

Best native fat lambs cashed at $9.25 at the close, with the bulk at $8.50 to $9. Washington lambs topped at $9. Bucks brought $7.75 to $8 and native throw-out lambs $5 to 6. Fat ewes sold mainly at $3 to $4.

DIVIDENDS

Oliver Farm Equipment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Yale & Towne Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing it on a $2 annual basis, compared with $4 previously, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 31, to stock of record Oct. 15.

Bush Terminal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, common is payable Nov. 1, and the preferred Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Scovill Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Nichols Copper Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on the eclass "A" stock and a similar amount on the class "B" stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3. Previously payments had been 43¾ cents on the class "A" and 75 cents on the class "B." Payments are made every three months on the class "A" and every six months on the class "B."

Bush Terminal Building Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Standard Oil of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Midvale Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

United Founders Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-seventieth share of common, payable in common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Crown Zellerbach declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Commercial Credit Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent first preferred, 44¾ cents on the 7 per cent first preferred, 50 cents on the class "A" 8 per cent preferred, and 75 cents on the class "A" convertible stock, all payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Dominion Bank of Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Britiish Columbia Power declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class "A", payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

American Chain Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Electric Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Hercules Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 13.

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Plymouth Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

REVERE COPPER & BRASS PROFIT

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $706,619 after miscellaneous charges, bond interest and depreciation. During 1930 $1,690,000 has been charged for inventory adjustment to the reserve previously set up for this purpose.

In the first half of 1929 the company reported net profit after depreciation, miscellaneous charges, interest, federal taxes and a deduction of $720,000 for inventory reserves, of $2,237,617, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and the $4 class A stock, to $2.66 a share on the 509,241 no-par shares of common then outstanding.

GASOLINE SALES

July gasoline consumption in 44 states governed by gasoline tax of inspection laws averaged 37,331,000 gallons daily in June, an increase of 2,418,000 gallons daily over May and 2,005,000 daily over June last year, the American Petroleum Institute reports. Consumption during the first six months averaged 23,035,000 gallons daily, an increase of 1,479,000 gallons daily over the 1929 period, the institute estimates.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Am For Pow 5s	89⅝	89½
Am Metals 5½s	97	96⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	75½	75
Am Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161	161
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105¾	105¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96½	96½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¾	92¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94¼	94¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s	131½	129
Bangor & Aroos 5s	100¾	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	107	107
Bow-Biltmore sf g 7s '34	34¾	34¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	104	103¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	99½	99½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s '30	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	105	105
Can Pacific 4½s '46	90½	90
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102½
Cen Steel 8s '41	104½	104½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	115	114⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	100¾	100¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73¼	73⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	51	51
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	84¾	84⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	94	94
Chil eCopper 5s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Childs 5s	97⅜	97⅜
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	91½	90⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	103	103
Com Credit 6s '34	73	73
Con Gas 5½s '45	100	100
Corn Prod 5s '34	106½	106⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	103¼	103¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	51¼	51¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	67⅞	67⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97	97
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	107½	107½
Dold Packing 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Erie 5s '67	63	63
Erie gen lien	93½	93½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	83	82½
Gen Baking 5½s	96	96
Gen Cable 5½s½ '47	97	97
Gen Theater 6s	96½	96½
Goodyear 5s '57	95	94½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	112	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63½	63½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	105⅜	105⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '45	91	91
Inland Steel 4½s '78	75	75
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅜	97⅜
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	100½	100½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67¼	67¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67¼	66¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	102	102
Int Rys of Am 6½s '47	66	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '47	91⅛	91
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	97⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	107¾	107⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	96	95¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	95⅝	95⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	104	104
Long Island con 5s '34	79	77½
L&N col 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	102	12
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	91⅜	90¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104	104
Mo Pac 5s F '77	80¼	80¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101¾	101¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	103¾	103¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5s '48	85¼	85¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99¾	99¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	100¼	100¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	107¼	107¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	124	123¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	51	51
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	57½	57½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	83	83
Penn RR 4½s D	100⅜	100⅜
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98⅜	98⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	101½	101½
Pere Marquette 4½s	105	104¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	101½	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	97	97
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	101½	101¼
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	101	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	102¼	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	99¾	99¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	95¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96	96
Rio G & W col 4s '49	98⅝	98½
Rock I Ar&Lon 4½s '34	88⅜	88¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	100⅛	100⅛
StL & SF 5s B '50	93¼	93⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	107½	107½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	50⅛	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	103½	103½
Shell Union 5s '47	58⅞	58⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww	95½	95½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88⅜	88⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	104¼	104
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	102¼	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96⅝	96½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	96½	96½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	104¾	104¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	93¾	93½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	101¼	101⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	89¼	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115⅜	115⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	122	122
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	107	107
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	103⅝	103⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	50¾	50¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	34	32¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	110	110
Union Pacific 4s '68	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¼
US Rubber 5s '47	101	100¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	83	82⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	95½
Va Ry & Pow 5s	101¾	101¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	108½	108
Wabash 4½s '78	101	101
Wabash 2d 5s '39	94¾	94⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	90	89¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	105½	105¼
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102
Western Un 6½s '36	104½	104½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	110	110
White Sew Mach 6s '40	103¾	103⅜
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	41	41
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104⅝	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Last—Aug29	Aug28
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.10
1st 4¼s reg	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	101.26	101.27	101.26	101.26
US 3¾s '43	102.28	102.30	102.28	102.30
US 3¾s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16
US 4s '54	103.0	103.2	103.0	103.2
US 4¼s '52	112.20	112.20	112.16	112.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	85⅞
Akershus 5s '63	95	95
Argentine 5½s '62	94¼	92⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95¼	95
Argentine Gov 6s May '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97¾	94
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97⅞	97⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	97½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95½	95⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅞	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109⅝	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	114⅝	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅛	110⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	110⅝	110⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	96⅛	96⅛
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	91	91
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	65	65
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88⅛	88
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	105¾	105¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	88	88
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	74¾	73⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	74¾	73
Brisbane 5s '57	100	100
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80½	80½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77	77
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	83	83
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99	93½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	86	86
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	98
Chilean Loan 7s	102	102
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	90½	90½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	86½	86
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '59	93¼	93¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	68	68
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅜	94⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101½	101⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	105⅝	105½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	94¾	94½
Dresden 7s '45	94¼	94½
Duke Power 6s '66	100	100
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	105⅞	105⅜
Framericau Dev 7½s '42	98¼	98¼
Frankfort 6½s	108⅜	108⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	92	92
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	119⅞
German 7s '49	125⅛	125⅛
Greek 6s '68	105½	105½
Hamburg 6s '46	85⅜	85½
Helsingfors 6½s	94⅛	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '43 ct	93	93
Iris hFree State 5s '60	86½	86½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅛	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅜	93½
Karstadt 6s '43	74½	74¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97⅝	97⅜
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98¼	98¼
Marseilles (City) 6s' 34	105½	105½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99½	99½
Montevideo (City 7s '52	101¼	101¼
New South Wales 5s '58	85	85
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅞	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	102¾	102½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	102⅞	102⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104¼
Peru 6s '60	105¾	105¾
Peru 6s '61	68	66
Poland 7s '47	66	65
Prague (City) 7½s '52	84	84
Queensland (State) 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99⅞	99⅞
Roumania 7s	105	104½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82½	82½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90	90
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	67	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	75⅞	75⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	94⅞	94⅞
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¾	91¾
Ruhr 6s	91	91
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s 42	82	82
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	92	91½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	65½	65½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	90¾	90¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	97	97
Sein (Dept) 7s '42	91	91
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107⅞	107⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36	86	86
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105⅜	105⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	107⅞	107
Tokyo (City) 5½s 61	105⅜	105
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	92	91½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	89¾	89¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¼	98¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	105½	105¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	87¼	87¼
Vienna 6s '52	92¾	92¾
Warsaw 7s '58	86⅛	86⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	73	73
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	81½	81½

	High	Low
	98¼	98¼
	94⅜	94⅜
	105½	105½
	93½	93½
	74¼	74¼
	97⅜	97⅜
	105½	105½
	99½	99½
	101¼	101¼
	85	85
	100½	100½
	102½	102½
	104¼	104¼
	105¾	105¾
	66	66
	84	84
	105¼	105¼
	99⅞	99⅞
	104½	104½
	82½	82½
	90	90
	65	65
	75⅞	75⅞
	94⅞	94⅞
	91	91
	82	82
	91¾	91¾
	65½	65½
	90¾	90¾
	97	97
	91	91
	107⅞	107⅞
	86	86
	105¾	105¾
	107	107
	91½	91½
	89¾	89¾
	102	102
	98¼	98¼
	101	101
	87¼	87¼
	92¾	92¾
	99¾	99¾
	86⅜	86⅜
	74	74
	63¼	63¼

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35c	35c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$53,000,000	$850,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	1,415,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	147,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	176,000,000
F R bank credit	26,086,731	108,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2⅛@2
6 months	2⅜@2¼
	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Budapest	5%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	5½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3½	London	5
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Reichsgerichts	7
Minneapolis	4	Prague	5
Richmond	3½	Rome	5½
St. Louis	3½	Sofia	6
San Francisco	3½	Stockholm	5½
Athens	8	Tokyo	5.48
Amsterdam	3	Madrid	5½
Berne	3½	Vienna	5½
Brussels	4	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	2½	Warsaw	6½
	9		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.87	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1398½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388¼	.2388¾	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2681½	.2681½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.0129
Holland—florin	.4029¼	.4029½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2680	.2681	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	.1.0805
Rumania—leu	.005934	.005934	.193
Spain—peseta	.1056	.1067	.193
Sweden—krona	.2639⅝	.2689½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940½	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.017734	.017734	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3900
India—rupee	.3610	.3610
Japan—yen	.4945	.4944
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.496212
Sts Silments—dol	.5637½	.563712

South America

Argentina—peso	.3536	.3621
Brazil—milreis	.0950	.0920
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675
Peru—pound	.3250	.250
Uruguay—peso	.8250	.8350

North America

Canada—dollar	1.00 3-64	1.00 3-32

1.00

*Par unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

July gross	1930	1929
	$14,784,631	$19,078,501
Net after taxes	3,213,056	3,892,657
7 months gross	98,009,605	120,722,352
Net after taxes	12,619,109	20,249,488

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

July gross	1930	1929
	$1,854,664	$1,889,604
Net oper inc	476,733	466,257
7 mos' gross	11,674,737	12,551,321
Net oper inc	2,262,783	2,691,068

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug.29	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06	$1.07½	$1.45⅛
Corn, No. 3 yellow	1.17½	1.16⅝	1.19½
Oats, No. 2 white	.53⅜	.53¾	.59¼
Flour	5.10	5.20	7.25
Beef, family	22.00	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	31.00
Lard	.1165	.1170	.1235
Cotton, mid up	.1160	.1115	.1800
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel bil pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1000
Tin	.3005	.2975	.4590
Rubber	.0987½	.0987½	.1990
Sugar	.0445	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print Cloth	.9425	.0425	.0525

F. E. MYERS INCOME

F. E. Myers & Bros. Co. for the nine months ended July 31 shows net of $912,527 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $4.06 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,066,985 or $4.77 a share a year before. For the quarter ended July 31 net was $273,998 after above charges, equal to $1.22 a share on the common, compared with $291,488, or $1.30 a share on the common in the preceding quarter and $359,310 or $1.61 a share a year before.

AMERICAN NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

American Natural Gas Corporation controlled by Tri-Utilities Corporation, reports for the 12 months ended June 30 as follows:

	1930	1929
*Gross	$11,267,187	$10,807,393
†Net after exp & tax	4,898,054	4,472,137

*Include other income. †Before interest, depreciation, depletion, etc.

BUSINESS IN BUENOS AIRES

The Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston telephoned the head office late Thursday afternoon, that, while political conditions are somewhat disturbed, there is no uneasiness in the business community and the branch is doing business as usual. The distance to Buenos Aires is 8000 miles but the connection was as clear as though it were a local call in Boston.

ALLEGHANY OIL OUTPUT LOWER

BRADFORD, Pa.—Crude oil production in Alleghany district in the week ended Aug. 23 averaged 6032 barrels daily, compared with 6396 and 6888 the previous two weeks. July daily average was 7111. Approximately 85 per cent of the operators in the district have obligated themselves to continue the 30 per cent curtailment program, and the situation generally has improved.

CHICAGO BANKS TO MERGE

CHICAGO—Directors of Union Bank of Chicago and Guardian National Bank, subject to approval of stockholders, have approved a plan of consolidation. The name of Union Bank of Chicago will be retained. Combined capital will be $1,300,000, surplus $1,000,000, undivided profits $300,000 and deposits approximately $11,000,000.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway reports for the seven months ended July 31 surplus of $3,199,072 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, to $1.50 a share on the 743,580 shares of common, compared with $5,163,635, or $4.14 a share, in the like period of 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

NO TELEPHONE FINANCING

Having accomplished two major pieces of financing this year, and having brought about conversion of all but $14,000,000 of the convertible bonds, American Telephone will hardly do any more financing for a year. The bond issue of $150,000,000 sold early in the year, the $235,000,000 stock issue and the bond conversion will bring in approximately $600,000,000 and will care for advances to associated companies on account of the $700,000,000 Bell System expansion program for 1930. The company will probably increase its authorized stock next year. It now stands at $2,000,000,000, of which there will be less than 2,000,000 unissued shares available before the close of the year.

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSOCIATION

The longest high-voltage transmission line in New England is completed. Engineers of the New England Power Association are conducting tests on the line at the Tewksbury (Mass.) substation and at other points along the 126-mile right-of-way across New Hampshire to the new Fifteen-Mile Falls power station on the upper Connecticut River. The line will be the first in this part of the country to operate at 220,000 volts. Clearing the right of way was a sizable lumbering operation, as only 600 acres of the 5345 acres involved traversed open country. To build the 2200 steel structures required 600 carloads of material, while 1280 miles of cable were used. Construction began in January, 1929. At the Tewksbury substation the line connects with all points on the association's high-voltage network. At the northern end, power from the new 200,000-horsepower Fifteen-Mile Falls station will be sent out over the line. Work on the big dam and power house is up to schedule and power delivery will start Oct. 1.

LAND BANK BONDS

Secretary Mellon, in a letter to a group of bankers which has sold federal land bank bonds to the public, states that the federal land bank system has demonstrated its fundamental soundness, and investors in the bank's bonds should not be disturbed by false or misleading information over the agricultural situ

Household Arts and Crafts

A Model Itinerant Kitchen

A MODEL 1930 kitchen occupies one car of the Kansas Wheat Festival train that will travel over the Sante Fe and Rock Island railways this summer. This train is a kind of traveling college, taking the latest ideas and methods of wheat farming to the farmer. The kitchen car is "traveling the rails" to demonstrate the best kitchen equipment and the most convenient arrangement of it. Kansas State Agricultural College home management specialists and architects have worked together to arrange a kitchen "as modern as the combine." Housekeepers everywhere have found the ideas practicable for both town and country homes.

The long, narrow car makes an ideal workshop as it requires but a few steps to cross the room from stove to work table. Most of the equipment needed to prepare and serve food is arranged on one side of the car, that needed for cleaning, ironing, writing, and the stove are on the other side.

The first impression one gets of the model kitchen is that it is too pretty to be a kitchen. Light coming into the room through pink and blue organdy window curtains gives the room a glowing brightness. Walls are covered with light ecru-colored oilcloth in which one sees tiny touches of pink and blue. Cemented fast to the floor and edged with quarter round, the linoleum cover repeats in its background the blue tint and the pink in its figures.

Cupboards Everywhere

There are cupboards everywhere—one over the refrigerator on the right as one enters; another over the long work table along the side of the room; still another juts out at right angles into the room and forming a partition between the kitchen proper and the breakfast nook at the end of the ideal kitchen. All these cupboards, painted in deep old-ivory have been made to conform to the home economist's rules for working heights. No shelves are over six feet nor less than one foot. All doors, except those in the buttress cupboard, are plain wood. There is not a crease nor a crevice to catch dust.

The buttress cupboard is somewhat a novelty, especially in farm homes. Its sliding glass doors are meant to reveal the pretty pink-tinted dishes and glassware and so to give a touch of color to the room. As it extends out into the room at right angles to the side wall, it breaks the long wall and serves as a place where the dishwasher on the kitchen side may set her dishes ready to be taken out on the breakfast-room side. Silver drawers, extending through the 18-inch-wide cupboard, may be pulled out on either side. "While we generally ask that cupboards reach up to the ceiling," Miss Marguerite Harper, the home management specialist in the extension service, explains, "we want this buttress cupboard to be decorative, so it is only 4 feet 8 inches high. It allows for light and air in the small nook." On the smooth top of this cupbard, the beauty lover keeps her bowl of flowers.

Novel Ideas

A built-in desk is another novelty in this model kitchen. The drop leaf is semi-circular. Neat little drawers below it offer space for writing materials. Gas under pressure in two tanks provides fuel for the gas stove suggested for the home, where pipe lines are not found. Nothing about the model kitchen seems more convenient than the board hung in the broom closet as a background for all tools needed in repairing. On hooks screwed into this board, there hang hammers, screw driver, pliers, kitchen saw and other tools including a flashlight. On a shelf above, all dust cloths, dust mop heads, waxes and polishes are kept in tin cans. The demonstrator says, "These cans keep the dust cloths from drying out; then too, they do not grease the wood and there is less chance of fire."

The interested observer notices that no kettles are hanging out to catch dust. There is a place for them as for other tools, in a cupboard nearest the place they will be used. She notes, too, such small details as the glass knobs on all doors, the painted cream-colored shelves that need no doilies or shelf papers, the kitchen stool that slides under the sink, and the pretty window above the sink.

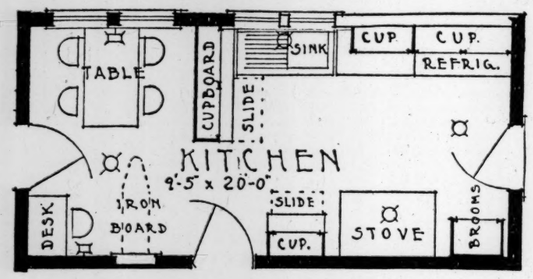
"We believe a sink should have a window above it," Miss Harper states, "and that it should look out on some pretty grass or flowers. In a room where the worker spends so much of her time she should have something pleasant to look at. If the window is on a sunny side, it should have an awning. At any time, it is surprising how much a green plant on the window ledge will break the glare of light."

A summary of good points of a model kitchen follows:

"A kitchen well planned and equipped saves time and labor for the housekeeper and adds to the comfort of the entire family.

"A well planned kitchen should have:

1. A plentiful supply of running water and a good drainage system.
2. Good light, both natural and artificial, on all working surfaces.
3. Equipment should be adequate, easy to keep in order, and so grouped as to save steps.
4. Working surfaces should be of such a height that the worker will not have to stoop unnecessarily.
5. Covering of working surfaces should be such that they are easily cleaned and easily kept clean.
6. Plenty of cupboard and storage space should be provided.
7. Floors, wall, and woodwork should be attractive, sanitary and durable.
8. Rollers on everything that is rollable are desirable so there will be no unnecessary pulling and lifting by the housewife.



Plan Showing Arrangement in This Model Kitchen.

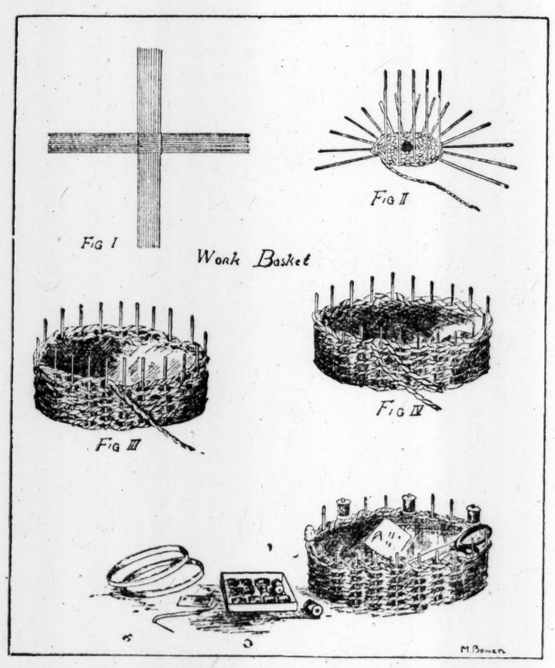
Larding Simplified

LARDING is a process generally considered as belonging to fancy cookery, and somewhat beyond the ability of the average housewife. Actually there is nothing difficult about this method of introducing fat into lean meats and the results will be found to justify whatever additional work is involved. Sweetbreads, fowl, veal, filets of beef and other meats with the minimum of fat gain richness and tenderness by this process of larding. It also gives opportunity for delicious seasoning, as the lardoons can be seasoned before using, and, in the cooking, the inserted strips of fat flavor the innermost parts of the meat, as well as the surface.

Fat salt pork is best for this work and some markets carry a regular larding pork, cut close to the rind and very firm of texture, which they will cut into lardoons for regular customers as an accommodation. These strips should be about 2 inches long and an eighth of an inch wide, for general use. The larding needle has slits in the end instead of an eye, these slits folding together when pulled through the meat. The lardoons should be arranged in parallel rows and the stitches should be taken with the grain of the meat. In larding the breast of fowls insert lardoons at right angles to the breast bone. The meat is pinched up, the needle inserted, the lardoon drawn through and ends left projecting on both sides of the meat. Later, if necessary, these ends are trimmed to equal lengths. If the lardoons are first laid in ice they will be much firmer and easier to handle.

Expert cooks sometimes give a fancy appearance to a piece of meat by drawing through flexible strips of raw carrot, turnip or green pepper. Cooked macaroni and spaghetti are also used similarly. Any of these additions are placed in the larding needle in the same way and alternated with the strips of salt pork. For fancy buffet service such decorations are effective and the flavor given to the meat, when served hot or cold, is delicious. The small white rings of macaroni, the white dots of spaghetti, the yellow of the carrot and any other larding fancies of the chef are a source of wonder to the uninitiated.

Another process somewhat similar to larding is known as "daubing." This is where large lardoons or other strips of fat or vegetable are forced through meat from side to side, a hole first having been made with a skewer if the larding needle is not sufficiently long. The strips thus introduced may be chosen to add much to the flavor of the meat and also show effectively when the meat is sliced. This method of daubing is often used with beef à la mode and explains why the restaurant dish of this name is usually more deliciously flavored and attractive in appearance than would probably be the case if prepared in the home kitchen.



The Various Steps in Making the Sewing Basket Are Plainly Indicated in the Drawing Above.

Making a Needleworker's Joy

THE "needleworker's joy" is a sewing basket that keeps the sewing equipment neatly in order and is attractive enough to display anywhere in the house. One weaves it of paper rope. The following materials are used:

3 hanks of ¼ inch dark brown paper rope;
1 hank of ⅛ inch dark brown paper rope;
1 fold of dark brown crêpe paper;
10 No. 7 wires;
1 No. 2 spool wire;
½ yard of silk.

Procedure

Base: Cut each wire in two and wrap with ¾ inch wide strips of the crêpe paper cut across the grain. Divide the wires into two groups of 10 each and lay one group with the ends straight in front of you, each placed evenly, side by side, on the table. Arrange the second group in the same manner and place it across the first group in the exact center Do not pick up the work. Fasten the two groups together (Fig. 1) with a 15-inch length of spool wire, placing the spool wire under the lower group, over the right-hand group, under the next and so on twice around. Twist the wire tightly and leave the ends until the base is woven.

Separate the wires into groups of two; separate two wires in one of the central lower groups. Each group should be equidistant.

Insert a two-inch end of 1-16-inch rope upward between two single wires and weave to the right, over one and under one group of wires. Push the work toward the center, but do not stretch it. Continue weaving about 20 rows. Cut the rope, leaving a two-inch end.

Now separate all groups of wires into singles. Insert the end of ⅛-inch rope upward in the first space to the right of the 1-16-inch strand and single weave around once. Cut out the wire directly at the left of the end of the weaving. Continue weaving until the base is about 9½ inches across. Do not cut off the weaver, but cut and remove the spool wire at the center and conceal in the weaving all rope ends.

Bend up the extending wires for the sides (Fig. 2). Press a finger against the wire just at the edge of the weaving and give it a sharp bend upward. Keeping the wires in a perfectly perpendicular position and even distances apart, continue weaving upward, single weave, with the strand already in use, until the desired depth of the basket is achieved, in this instance about 4½ inches (Fig. 3).

Finish off with the two-strand edge. Measure the rope strand around the top once and one-third and cut it off. Add one more strand of the same length. Insert this strand, making two strands, and arranging them so that one will be in front and one at the back of the wire where the weaving begins. To fasten it tightly, apply a little glue to the end of the strand before inserting it into the weaving. The wires should be left of such a length that when a spool of thread is placed over them they will extend about one-half inch beyond the top of the spool. Begin weaving over the wires, making a twist between each of the wires as shown on Fig. 4. When the edge has been completed cut off the remainder of the strands and insert the ends into the weaving, applying glue to the ends before inserting them.

To add new strands and to dispose of all rope ends, leave about two inches of end exposed, insert a new strand, where necessary, in the same space and continue with the weaving. When the entire work is finished, cut all ends to within one-quarter inch of the weaving, apply a little glue and with the points of the scissors tuck the ends neatly in the weaving.

Glazed Finish

Brush the entire work with two or three coats of white shellac or transparent amber sealing wax paint, permitting it to dry thoroughly between each coat.

Lining

Scarlet sport satin makes an attractive lining for this rich brown basket. Cut a circle of cardboard to fit fairly snugly in the bottom of the basket, pad it slightly on one side with cotton and cover it with a circle of satin 11 inches across, gluing the margins down neatly on the under side. To the edges of this covered bottom sew one edge of a gathered and hemmed strip of the satin as wide, when finished, as the inner side edges of the basket. Gather the upper hemmed edge and with needle and thread tack it neatly to the wire spindles.

Awnings Renewed

If in the late summer the awnings have become badly faded, they can be made to look like new by means of paint. Often it is sufficient to apply the paint over only one series of colored stripes, restoring it to its original color. Or the entire awning may be painted one solid color, for which brick-red is suggested provided it harmonizes with the color of the house.

For bungalows or summer cottages without protection at windows where the sun dwells too warmly, make temporary awnings from heavy printed cretonne. This can be bought for 25 cents a yard or even less, and will last out one full season.

Perpetuating Caps

A rubber bathing cap can be kept soft and pliable for use if it is rinsed out in fresh water after being in the sea. A little talcum powder should then be applied to the outside and rubbed in well. At the end of the bathing season the powder should be applied freely to both the inside and the outside of the cap. The same treatment can, of course, be given to other rubber bathing things, and it will preserve them from one year to another.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ONE of the most "comfortable" women I know is a home maker who has charge of a large house, as houses are measured today. She has no maid, her only assistant being a laundress who comes in once a week, and occasional help with extra tasks. She has three children who have been taught to be self-reliant; to care for their own rooms and to do just a little bit more work than they make.

Because she is so radiant and so cheerful, the name of Mrs. Bright is a most fitting one. Mrs. Bright has developed a philosophy of work which she keeps ever in her consciousness by means of mottoes which she types and places where she will see them when she is about the task to which they apply. A few of these mottoes will show why I call her a "comfortable" person. This one is over the kitchen sink:

The dishes will sit
The bluebird may flit.

With a bubbling laugh she explained that there were times when her garden seemed to call to her more urgently than usual, or the children had made some natural history discovery which they were eager to have her share with them. She said, "I used to feel that it was 'shiftless' to leave the house before every bit of the routine work was completed but I have found that I was missing many opportunities for a peace-giving contact with nature and often chances for enjoyment with the children by that attitude, and so I stopped driving myself and just let myself be led. I find that my work is not neglected and I am never behind whatever schedule may be important."

Much of her ability to occasionally run away from her work she believes is due to the fact that she is systematic in her processes: For instance, when the dinner table is cleared dishes are rinsed and neatly stacked and so if there are guests or if for any other reason it is not convenient to spend more time working just then she does not find her kitchen in confusion when she returns to it.

She told me the story of how it came about that she began to take a happy view of her tasks and to intersperse them with play. Early in her home making experience there was a day when she had been working harder than usual all day. She was proud of a house that was dustless. She said, "the floors had been polished until they shone but my thoughts had become so fixed upon those floors that they did not seem to rise much above the level of them." In the evening friends called; ordinarily she would have been delighted to see them, but—it had been raining and they brought some muddy tracks onto those polished floors. She says she must have shown her annoyance when her friends left one of them said to her "You are such a splendid housewife, my dear." She began to analyze that remark. What was a housewife? Her house was a big wooden structure, but she had no desire to be a wooden wife. In a few days the following motto appeared above her dressing table:

To be a housewife
Is a wooden thing at best;
I'll be a home-maker
And temper work with rest.

This story of a philosophical home maker is not told as a plea for neglect of home duties; the average housekeeper is not in any danger of such neglect, but as a proof that the greatest happiness, as well as the greatest service, always comes from a balanced schedule of work and play.

'UM! Yum-Yum!
Sweet Spiced Pickles
Delicious, home-made, absolutely pure. One 22 oz. jar each of Spiced Watermelon, Spiced Figs and Spiced Apricots.
3 JARS $2.75
Express Paid in U. S. A.
Marker's Preserving Kitchens
204 Lexington Road, Downey, Calif.

"Oh Goody— 10 Minutes more in bed!"

ARMSTRONG PERC-O-TOASTER

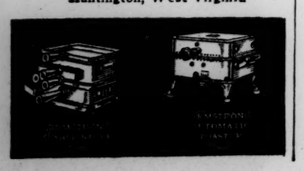
ON the breakfast table, right at your elbow, your Perc-O-Toaster prepares a complete breakfast for the family. No bustling around the kitchen. No elaborate preparations for breakfast. No time-wasting trips back and forth to the dining room.

Simply plug in the Perc-O-Toaster and this one appliance will do the whole job: make coffee and toast; warm up cereal; cook bacon, eggs, or what will you. And if the waffle mold is inserted in place of the toast drawer, it will make crisp, dainty waffles. Breakfast goes along smoothly, calmly, quickly.

The Perc-O-Toaster is really four helpful appliances in one. The minutes it saves will amaze you, and delight you when the alarm goes off in the morning.

Price $11.85. (Waffle Mold $3.00 extra).

Armstrong Appliances are sold by leading stores or shipped prepaid in U. S. A. on receipt of price.
Armstrong SINCE 1899
ARMSTRONG Electric & Mfg. Corp
Huntington, West Virginia



Easy TO MAKE TO LOOK AT TO EAT

Nut Souffle
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine; ¼ cup cold water; ½ cup sugar; ¾ cup milk or fruit juice; 1 cup cooked pineapple and strawberries; 1 cup chopped nuts; 1 cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped; white of one egg; salt.

Soak gelatine in the cold water about five minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add dissolved gelatine to cream, milk and sugar and fold in beaten white of egg. When cold, add the pineapple and strawberries which have been chopped in small pieces. Serve ice cold in sherbet glasses and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Cherries may be used instead of strawberries. Turn into mold lined with lady fingers and serve garnished with whipped cream and cherries.

How easy it is to prepare a cool, summer meal with Knox Sparkling Gelatine! Knox, being the *real*, pure, unflavored, unsweetened gelatine, combines with almost any other real food, such as fruits, vegetables and meats in a hundred different dishes—each a temptation to the eye and a delight to the palate. And remember this: there's enough gelatine in every Knox package to make four different desserts or salads—six helpings to each. You can make this summer favorite and still have enough gelatine left in the package for three other desserts or salads. Order a package from your grocer today and just try this recipe tomorrow.

KNOX *is the real* GELATINE
FOR DESSERTS AND SALADS

★ *A Surprise for Your Kitchen Library* ★

Knox cook books abound in recipes featuring Knox Gelatine in each of these eight kitchen departments:
1. SOUPS 2. MEAT AND FISH 3. VEGETABLES
4. SALADS 5. DESSERTS
6. CAKE FILLINGS AND ICINGS 7. CANDIES
8. ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

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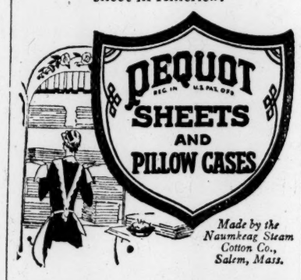
Married 17 years
"I have never bought a sheet!"

"WHEN I was married 17 years ago Mother insisted I should have a good supply of Pequot sheets and pillow cases. I have never bought a sheet!"—says Mrs. Lois C. Weymouth, Berkeley, Calif. *Longer wear* has made Pequot the most popular sheet in America!



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Here are seven of the reasons why Welch's is fast becoming the favorite breakfast fruit juice in many thousands of homes:
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5. There's not a particle of waste!
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7. It's ready instantly. And temptingly delicious. You simply dilute to suit taste, pour and serve.

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Spiced Spanish Almonds
A delicious confection; smacks of the Far East; a pleasing, ancient recipe—fine for hot weather.
ALSO
Salted Almonds, Pecans, Cashews, Pistachios, $1.20 a pound, postpaid.
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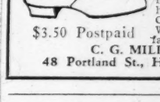

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"What, Irene, another Chuckle?"
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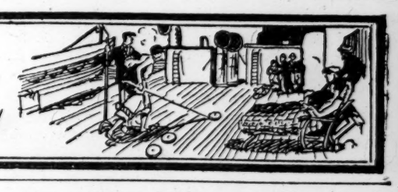

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

VAN RYN-ALLISON VS. LOTT-DOEG

Wimbledon Finalists to Meet for U. S. Doubles Title at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The same tennis teams that met on the center court at Wimbledon, Eng., in the men's doubles finals in July of this year are the final-round contestants for the United States title at the Longwood Cricket Club, and they are scheduled to play for the championship Aug. 30 on one of the grandstand courts. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., winners at Wimbledon, will attempt to score their second major success of the 1930 season when they meet the defending United States champions, George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif. At Wimbledon, Van Ryn and Allison won with unexpected ease when the United States champions appeared away off form.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Allison of Texas won their quarterfinal round mixed doubles match from Jack Tidball and Miss Dorothy Workman, both of California, Aug. 29, 6—2, 6—3. The match was replayed owing to darkness halting the competition on the evening of Aug. 28 when Miss Cross and Allison won the first set at 6—2, lost the second at 9—11, and were tied at 13-all, when darkness prevented further play. In the replay, which lasted about 30 minutes, Miss Cross and Allison managed to hold the upper hand most of the time. In the second set, Miss Workman and Tidball broke through Allison's and Miss Cross's service. About the only feature of the match was Miss Workman's service. She hit her second ball just as hard as the first if it happened to be a fault.

In the men's doubles semifinals at Longwood, Aug. 28, Lott and Doeg trailed Bill Tilden and Francis T. Hunter in the first set, 3—6, but won after four more sets, the fourth set of the match going to Tilden and Hunter at 11—9. There were plenty of tennis thrills in this encounter, in spite of the fact that Tilden is not the agile player of other seasons. He and Hunter forced the defenders to play hard to carry the day before an appreciative grandstand gallery. The score of the match, which lasted more than two hours, was 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 9—11, 6—2. Doeg proved the weakest player on the court, failing to return service at the start of the match, and displaying an unsteady overhead game.

The other semifinal Aug. 28 found Van Ryn and Allison trailing the spectacular youngsters, R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., at the start of the match. Bell and Mangin indulged in a hard-smashing game, winning the first set at 8—6. Mangin's service was broken through in the tenth game of the second set to even the match, 6—4. Bell's service was broken through in the first game of the third set. After that Bell and Mangin were unable to take advantage of the breaks of the game, missing the lines by inches. Van Ryn and Allison broke through Bell's delivery in the third game, and Mangin's in the ninth to win the set and match at 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 9—11, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

VETERANS' DOUBLES

Second Round

C. A. Anderson and M. Goldman, New York, defeated Capt. W. S. Anderson and Irving C. Wright, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

S. J. Adams and H. H. Bassford, New York, defeated Julian S. Myrick, New York, and John W. Foster, Newton, 6—3, 6—3.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES

Second Round

S. M. and J. Richardson, Boston, defeated A. N. Reggio and A. C. Reggio, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round

J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated C. K. Shaw and C. K. Shaw Jr., Providence, 6—1, 6—2.

H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr. defeated S. M. Richardson and J. Richardson, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

D. M. Hill and M. T. Hill, Waban, defeated R. P. Bennett and R. W. Bennett, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. H. Lott and H. Lott Jr., Boston, defeated B. S. Blake and F. Blake, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Dorothy Workman and Jack Tidball, California, 6—2, 6—3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	85	49	.634
New Orleans	80	55	.593
Birmingham	78	57	.578
Atlanta	73	63	.537
Little Rock	69	66	.511
Chattanooga	61	76	.445
Nashville	58	77	.430
Mobile	37	98	.274

RESULTS AUG. 28

New Orleans 6, Nashville 2.
Little Rock 5, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 8, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 2.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 7.
Chattanooga 11, Mobile 1.
Chattanooga 10, Mobile 8.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	30	15	.667
Los Angeles	27	17	.614
San Francisco	25	19	.568
Sacramento	21	24	.467
Portland	20	24	.455
Missions	20	25	.444
Oakland	20	25	.444
Seattle	15	28	.349

RESULTS AUG. 28

Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 0.
Portland 10, Sacramento 6.
Hollywood 4, Missions 3.
Seattle 19, Oakland 7.

NEW COLUMBIA COACH

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Elmon Vernier, assistant coach at the Univeristy of Cincinnati the past three years, will become a member of the Columbia University coaching and physical education department this year, it was announced here Aug. 28. Vernier coached football, basketball and baseball at the University of Cincinnati.

Defending U. S. Mixed Doubles Title

Photo of Lott by Underwood

Miss Betty Nuthall of England, Singles Tennis Champion of the United States, and (Inset) George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, Her Partner.

A'S ARE HELD BY LISENBEE

Red Sox Pitcher Delivers Fine Ball—Allows Only Six Hits

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	44	.662
Washington	78	49	.614
New York	73	53	.579
Cleveland	67	62	.519
Detroit	61	68	.472
Chicago	50	76	.397
St. Louis	51	77	.396
Boston	44	81	.352

RESULTS AUG. 28

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, New York 3.
Cleveland 10, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 1.

Philadelphia's lead in the American League was reduced to six and one-half games on Aug. 28, when the Athletics were defeated in the opening game of their series with Boston, 2 to 1. Washington gained one game on the champions, winning from New York, 6 to 3. Cleveland gained one contest on the Yankees by taking the Chicago White Sox, 10 to 5. St. Louis also was in the winning column, defeating Detroit quite easily, 9 to 1.

In what may be termed the best game seen in Boston this season, the Red Sox, piloted by Hod Lisenbee, were too much for the Athletics. The veteran right-hander held the heavy Philadelphia batters to six scattered hits, two of them coming in the ninth after two men were out. The first run was scored by the A's in the first of the seventh. After Simmons was safe on Regan's error, Foxx connected with a long triple to deep center field, sending his team mate across the plate. Boston came right back in its half, however, and counted twice on a single by Webb, a double by Miller, an infield out and an error by Foxx. George Earnshaw went the entire route for the champions.

In Washington, the Senators rallied with five runs in the sixth inning, to take the lead from the Yankees and drive George Pipgras out of the box. Alvin Crowder pitched effectively for the winners, keeping nine New York hits well scattered. Bluege led Washington's attack with two doubles and a single in four trips to the plate. Cronin also doubled for the winners. Lou Gehrig's two-base hit was New York's longest drive.

Wes Ferrell, the young right-hander of Cleveland's pitching staff, ran his winning streak to 12 games and won his twenty-third victory of the season. The Indians gave him a five-run lead in the first inning, an advantage which he was capable of holding. Twelve hits were made by the White Sox, but Ferrell's work in the pinches kept the runs down. Morgan led Cleveland's attack with a homer, double and two singles in five times at bat. Jolley and Kerr each made three hits for the losers.

Behind the effective pitching of George Blaeholder and Chad Kimsey, the Browns made it two straight over the Tigers. The former worked for six innings and was touched for only four hits, while the latter finished the remaining three innings and held the Tigers hitless. Detroit scored its single run in the sixth inning on a long homer by Dale Alexander. Kress made three hits for the winners, with Kimsey driving out a homer. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	2	7	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Lisenbee and Berry; Earnshaw and Cochrane. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—1h. 24m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	x	6	9	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	9	2

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Pipgras, Holloway, McEvoy and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Campbell. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	x	10	18	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	12	1

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Henry, Walsh, Thomas and Tate. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Grafian. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	x	9	11	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell; Sorrell, Cantrell and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Blaeholder. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 47m.

Bermuda Yachts Leading on Points

LARCHMONT, N. Y. (AP)—Taking first and fourth places, yachtsmen of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club gained a fractional lead on points over the Long Island Sound Interclub representatives in the first of a four-race international series Aug. 28. The point score was: Bermuda, 5¼; United States, 5.

Eldon Trimingham of Bermuda piloted the sloop Starling home in first place, while his teammate, Bayard Dill, was fourth and last in the Cardinal. Second place went to the American entry, Poppy, sailed by Drake H. Sparkman, with another Long Island Sound boat, Bozo, sailed by A. F. Broderick, third. The winner sailed the triangular course of 10⅛ miles in 5h. 29m. 7s.

Originally the series was to have seen each country represented by three boats, but the third Bermuda boat, the Flirt, owned by Owen Darrow, was rammed some time Aug. 28 by a power yacht. Examination of the sloop revealed that eight ribs and four planks had been sprung. Efforts to repair the mishap in time for participation in the four races failed, and the series will be for four boats throughout.

With this change in schedule made necessary, pilots of the three American sloops originally selected drew lots for the two places open. Cornelius Shields's Aileen, flagship of the American fleet, was eliminated from the first race, but will compete Aug. 29, while pilots of the Bozo and Poppy draw for the right to compete in the second contest. One race will be sailed Aug. 29 and two on Aug. 31.

Conditions Aug. 28 favored the visitors, with a light southerly breeze and a smooth sea, almost duplicating the weather in which the Bermudians won their only team victory here, two years ago. The summary:

FIRST RACE, ROYAL BERMUDA YACHT CLUB VS. L. I. SOUND INTERCLUB CLASS

	Finish h.m.s.	Pts.
Yacht, Country and Skipper		
Starling, Bermuda, E. Trimingham	5 29 07	4¼
Poppy, U. S., D. H. Sparkman	5 30 57	3
Bozo, U. S., Lou Pierson	5 31 14	2
Cardinal, Bermuda, Bayard Dill	5 33 22	1

AMERICAN LEGION NINES OPEN SERIES

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Weiner dashed across home plate at Russwood Park on the afternoon of Aug. 28 with a tenth-inning run that brought Baltimore from behind for the second time to defeat New Orleans, 5 to 4, in the first game of the American Legion junior world series.

Weiner hit the first of three successive Baltimore singles in the tenth and scored on a squeeze play. Weiner, a first baseman, got two hits in four tries and contributed a double to the seventh-inning rally which tied the score after New Orleans had led 2 to 0.

K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, President John D. Martin of the Southern Association, and Legion leaders, including Frank Barton, national adjutant, were in the stands when bands signalled the start of the series. Landis threw in the first ball.

Baltimore scored twice in the seventh, New Orleans came back in the eighth with two more to lead 4 to 2, and the easterners promptly scored two more in their half of the eighth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	87	55	.613
Baltimore	84	57	.596
Montreal	81	61	.570
Toronto	79	65	.549
Newark	64	77	.454
Buffalo	62	76	.449
Jersey City	54	85	.388
Reading	52	87	.374

RESULTS AUG. 28

Montreal 6, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 9, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 6.

CUBS LOSE TO CARDINALS, 8-7

Play Season's Longest Game of 20 Innings—Playing Time Is 4h. 10m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	50	.600
Brooklyn	71	56	.559
New York	68	54	.557
St. Louis	70	56	.555
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Boston	56	68	.451
Cincinnati	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	41	84	.328

RESULTS AUG. 28

Boston 13, Philadelphia 10.
Brooklyn 8, New York 7.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7 (20 innings).
Pittsburgh 16, Cincinnati 12.
Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 2.

The St. Louis Cardinals won their ninth straight victory on Aug. 28 in what proved to be the record performance of the season. They gave the champion Chicago Cubs their second consecutive defeat, but not until 20 long innings had elapsed, 8 to 7. Chicago's lead in the National League race is now five games over Brooklyn, which is in second position. The Robins went ahead of the New York Giants by winning from them, 8 to 7. Pittsburgh went farther out in front of the second division club by taking both ends of a double header from Cincinnati, 16 to 12 and 11 to 2. In the one contest remaining, Boston defeated Philadelphia by 13 to 10.

Just as the shadows were beginning to settle over Wrigley Field, Andy High shot a single to left field, scoring Taylor Douthit from second base with the deciding run of the season's longest game. Douthit had opened the inning with a single and advanced to second base on an infield out. Grimes started in the box for the Cardinals, but was knocked out with a three-run rally in the seventh. Lindsey followed, but he lasted only through the eighth. Johnson then went in and delivered fine ball for the remainder of the contest. The Cardinals counted two runs in the first of the fifteenth, only to have the Cubs come right back and tie the score. When Manager Street's players went ahead in the twentieth, however, the champions seemed unable to produce the necessary rally. Jim Bottomley's homer was the hitting feature of the game.

One big inning, in which the Robins sent home seven runs, proved too much for the struggling Giants. Carl Hubbell had pitched effective ball for the losers until that time, but was unable to go any further. Dazzy Vance worked for the Robins and although hit hard, managed to keep the losers from scoring too frequent. Five home runs were hit, Wright and Finn for Brooklyn and Jackson, Lindstrom and Ott for New York. Ott also made two singles in four times. The Robins now lead the Giants by one-half a game and have a record of 12 victories and 6 defeats for the season to date.

The Pirates used their bats to good advantage on Aug. 28, to make 31 hits against Cincinnati pitchers and score 27 runs in two contests. Ray Kremer won his nineteenth victory of the season in the opener, although it was necessary to send in relief for him after the fifth inning. The Reds also did some hard hitting, with Heilmann leading the attack by getting two home runs and a double in five times up. Meusel, Heilmann's team mate, and Suhr of the Pirates also hit homers. Swetonic worked the second engagement for the Pirates and kept 11 Cincinnati hits well scattered. His team mates again hit hard and had an easy time scoring victory. Grantham was the batting star with three out of four.

With base hits in abundance, the longest being Wally Berger's thirty-first home run of the season, the Braves evened their series with the Phillies. Manager McKechnie's players made 18 hits, while 14 were made by the losers. Lance Richbourg, Boston right fielder, was the most consistent batter, with four hits in six times at bat, two triples and the same number of singles. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0			
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0			

Innings—	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—8	20	0	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—7	22	1	

Batteries—Grimes, Lindsey, Johnson and Wilson; Malone, Teachout, Nelson, Blake, Osborn and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Osborn. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—4h. 10m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	—	8	10	2
New York	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	—	7	9	0

Batteries—Vance and Lopez; Hubbell, Donohue, Mitchell, Pruett and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Jorda. Time—2h. 2m.

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	4	1	6	0	4	0	1	x	—16	16	0
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	—12	14	2

Batteries—Kremer, Spencer and Hemsley; Lucas, Johnson and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Reardon. Time—2h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	x	—11	15	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	11	3

Batteries—Swetonic and Hemsley; Frey, Johnson and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Rigler, Reardon and Pfirman. Time—1h. 49m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	1	0	2	3	6	0	0	—13	18	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	—10	14	1

Batteries—Zachary, Frankhouse, Smith and Spohrer; Elliott, Willoughby, Phillips, Collard, Smythe and Rensa. Winning pitcher—Frankhouse. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Donohue and McGrew. Time—2h. 32m.

PENN TO PLAY OHIO STATE

PHILADELPHIA—For the first time in football history University of Pennsylvania and Ohio State University are to meet in football. A two-game home-and-home series has been announced by Sydney E. Hutchinson, chairman of the Red and Blue council on athletics, which calls for the first game at Franklin Field here Nov. 12, 1932, and the second Nov. 11 at Columbus in 1933.

TIE FOR CHESS LEAD

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, was one of the winners in the ninth round of the International Chess Masters tournament Aug. 28. Mir Sultan Khan of India sustained his second defeat and is now tied for first place with Dr. Tartakower of Poland.

HAWAIIAN OPEN CANCELLED

HONOLULU (AP)—The Hawaiian open golf tournament will not be held this year because most professionals who usually compete in the event are entered in mainland tournaments which would prevent their playing here.

Yachtsmen to Confer on Measurement Rules

By the Associated Press

London

IN AN effort to agree on the same rule of measurements for large yachts in the future on both sides of the Atlantic, a committee representing the International Yacht Racing Union will meet representatives of the New York Yacht Club in America immediately after the America's Cup series.

British delegates will be W. N. Clark Neill and Maj. B. Heckstall-Smith.

CHAMPION REACHES SEMIFINAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—This city has two of the four entrants remaining in the women's western golf championship, which reached the semifinal round, Aug. 28. Mrs. O. S. Hill by defeating Mrs. Lee Mida, a star of the Chicago women's golf field, 3 and 2, qualified as the semifinalist in the upper bracket which Miss Dorothy Page of Madison, Wis. defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, 2 and 1.

In the lower bracket, Mrs. G. W. Tyson, former national title holder, and the other Kansas Citian to qualify for the semifinals, disposed of Miss Florence Beebe, the Chicago girl, in an exceedingly close match, having a 1-up margin at the end of the 18 holes.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, runnerup in the western tournament last year, eliminated Kansas City's girl golfer, Miss Betty Bruen, 4 and 3 The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Meadow Lake, defeated Mrs. Lee Mida, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Miss Dorothy Page, Madison, Wis., defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Milburn, defeated Miss Florence Beebe, Chicago, 1 up.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Betty Bruen, Mission Hills, 4 and 3.

YALE SEASON BOCK LISTS EXTRA GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Purchasers of season books for the Yale football campaign will get more football for their money this year than they did in 1929.

With the Yale schedule calling for nine games instead of eight for the first time since 1922, tickets for five games instead of four will be included in the season book. The cost of the book will remain the same as last year, however, since athletic officials have answered the demand for cheaper football by including for the first time in many years two games on the schedule at which the admission price will be 50 cents. In recent years the lowest priced game was $1.

Harold F. Woodcock, general manager of the Yale Athletic Association, Aug. 28, announced that season books will go on sale Sept. 10. The books will contain tickets for the Maine, Maryland, Georgia, Brown and Alfred games. The Brown encounter will be a reserved seat game, while the Alfred and Maine games will each cost fans 50 cents. The book will also entitle holders to apply for one ticket for the United States Military Academy game, an unlimited number for the Dartmouth meeting, and one ticket for the Harvard clash.

Yale's season opens with Maine on Sept. 27. Candidates for the team have been ordered to report on Sept. 15 for the first practice.

CALIFORNIA OFFICER WINS HARDY TROPHY

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—James E. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif., policeman, late Aug. 28 won the Hardy left and right hand pistol match for peace officers at the United States rifle and pistol tourney here, with a score of 265 out of a possible 300 points.

The Hardy match was fired at distances of 25 and 50 yards, five shots from each stage for each hand, with one minute allowed for each 50-yard shot and 20 seconds from 25 yards.

Policeman James Parks of Detroit won the Langrish police match, topping 96 competitors with the only perfect score. Parks scored bulls-eyes on six different targets, firing a shot a second from 15 yards.

Francis W. Parker, 3d, 14, of Highland Park, Ill., won his third-straight national junior rifle shooting event, the class B shoot for boys and girls 12 to 14 years old, from prone, sitting and kneeling positions, with a score of 257 out of a possible 300. Parker won the prone and prone-sitting competitions previously.

The class A prone-sitting-kneeling match, for boys and girls 15 to 18 years old, was won by Christopher Markham, 17, Ypsilanti, Mich., with a score of 279 out of a possible 300.

WASHINGTON PRINTERS WIN

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Washington, defending champion, defeated Detroit, 16 to 3, on Aug. 28 in the only game played in the International Printers Baseball League annual tournament. The victory saved Washington from elimination and gave it second place in the standing with 3 victories and 1 defeat. Chicago, as yet undefeated, heads the list, with Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New York trailing in that order. St. Paul, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston and Indianapolis, each defeated twice, are out of the running.

PEQUOT AND VINEYARD HAVEN QUALIFY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—By winning the race held Aug. 28, Vineyard Haven Yacht Club qualified to meet Pequot Yacht Club in the final round for the national junior yachting championship and the Sears Bowl. Pequot scored 18 points in the preliminary races with Vineyard coming second with 15, Cohasset and Stamford being tied for third with 14 each and Eastern Yacht Club last with 13.

PORTLAND PURCHASES HALE

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The Portland club of the Pacific Coast League announced on Aug. 28 the outright purchase of Sammy Hale, veteran third baseman, from the St. Louis Browns. Turner said Hale would report immediately.

ANDREW IS ELIMINATED

FULWELL, Eng. (AP)—Archie Andrew of California, sole American competitor in the boys' golf championship matches, was eliminated in the third-round Aug. 28 by H. E. Hickmott of Hutton Grammar School, 3 up.

Improvement Seen in British Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Great improvement was seen in the play of the British team in its practice match against the Old Aiken four, at Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, Aug. 28, though it is still below the standard set by the American team in recent practices.

Encountering the former junior champions, now a 24-goal team, the challengers for the Westchester Cup, rated at 31 goals themselves, defeated the younger stars by a score of 13 to 5, one more than their handicap margin. But the Americans in recent games have been allowing two more than the handicap ratings to the opposition, yet have never been beaten, and have frequently won by far greater margins.

Much of the improvement was due to the play of Lewis L. Lacey, the former Argentine star, at back. In the second half, especially, when Old Aiken was hitting its stride, Lacey played good polo, his recent tendency to miss being almost wholly absent.

Another aid to the British team was the new No. 1, J. Barney Balding, who fitted into the position far better than either Aidan Roark or Capt. Richard George has been doing, and scoring freely, added much power to the attack. His brother, Gerald Balding, also played well, in spite of several interrupting incidents, and C. T. I. Roark was not required to do most of the work, as in recent play.

Eldridge T. Gerry was the star of the Old Aiken four, and his play in running away down the field with the ball, outguessing Lacey and Roark with skill, gave his team four of the five goals scored. The summary:

ENGLAND VS. OLD AIKEN, AT MEADOW BROOK:

Pos.	ENGLAND	OLD AIKEN
No. 1	J. B. Balding	E. T. Gerry
2	Gerald Balding	J. P. Mills
3	C. T. I. Roark	S. B. Iglehart
Back	L. L. Lacey	J. C. Rathborne

Score—England 13, Old Aiken 5. Goals—Lacey 4, J. B. Balding 3, G. Balding 3, Roark 3 for England; Gerry 4, Rathborne 1, for Old Aiken. Referees—J. D. Nelson and Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

CANADIANS URGED TO BUY HOME GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A "Buy Canadian Goods" campaign, to be sponsored by the Canadian Government all over the Dominion, is the object of representations from boards of trade and chambers of commerce in British Columbia to the federal authorities.

This scheme, suggested by R. J. Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun, would do a great deal to stimulate Canadian industry during the present period of depression, the Government has been assured. It is suggested that the campaign be conducted on a scale never attempted before to cover virtually all Canadian manufactured products for which a market exists in this country. As home consumption of Canadian goods is the corner stone of the new Government's whole policy, it is hoped here it will carry out the plan proposed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	80	51	.611
St. Paul	77	55	.583
Toledo	75	57	.568
Minneapolis	67	65	.508
Kansas City	64	67	.489
Columbus	57	74	.435
Milwaukee	54	78	.409
Indianapolis	52	79	.497

RESULTS AUG. 28

Indianapolis 12, St. Paul 8.
St. Paul 11, Indianapolis 2.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 10, Minneapolis 9.
Toledo 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 7, Columbus 6.

KOZELUH ARRIVES FOR DEFENSE

NEW YORK (AP)—Karel Kozeluh, famous Czechoslovakian tennis professional, arrived Aug. 28 aboard the S.S. Mauretania. Kozeluh is to defend his United States professional tennis title in the tournament beginning at Forest Hills, Sept. 16.

HOTELS

Greater Boston

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
CHAUNCY AT GARDEN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The most discriminating taste finds complete satisfaction in these charming apartments. The utmost in modern appointments assures the ultimate in comfort and convenience. Situated twelve minutes from Park Street and three minutes from Harvard Square. Apartments may be leased furnished or unfurnished, at moderate rentals, with full or partial hotel service, as desired.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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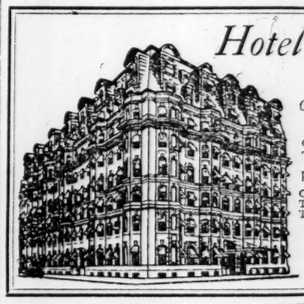
Hotels of Distinction
NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.



Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person . . . $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) . $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) . $5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House

A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.

Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

The Charlesgate

Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

Within easy walking distance of the Christian Science church.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS

Summer Resort
Cliff Hotel and Cottages
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
"On the Ocean Front and Historic South Shore"

courtesy . . . not of the brass band type—but a quiet, dignified anticipation of every wish—will be found at The Vendome. Beautiful views from clean, airy rooms. Convenient to Christian Science church. Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St. American or European plan.
"Service With a Smile"
Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott President
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

The Savoy
455 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Located just off Massachusetts Avenue
Rates
(All with bath)
Single $1.50 2.00 2.50
Double $2.50 3.00 3.50
Suites for four $4, $5, $6
Nothing higher

Fensgate HOTEL

Special Weekly Rates

Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade

Rooms and Suites All With Bath

RICHARD F. WORTHAM, Manager

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Near large, modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, $3.50 up.
BOSTON

The Beaconsfield
1231 BEACON STREET
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

Catering to a clientele accustomed to all that is best. Apartments consisting of large rooms and spacious closets, for permanent or transient occupancy.

Select American Plan Dining Room
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston

Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.

CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON

Five minutes walk to Christian Science church

Rooms and suites, $2.00 to $8.00 a day.

SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON 70c

Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr. THOS. F. KEANE

Bachelor Quarters — CLUB PLAN
Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Special Permanent Rates

Technology Chambers
8 Irvington Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone in every room

Riverbank Court Hotel

WOMEN FLIERS MAKE NEW MARK IN AIR PROGRESS

99 Club, Composed of Licensed Pilots Among Them, Holds First Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Progress made by women in aviation is evidenced by the reported increase of women pilots in one year from 30 to 200, and by the first meeting of the 99 Club, a national organization of licensed women pilots, held here Aug. 27.

Since the beginning of the National Air Races here women aviators have winged their way across the United States to Chicago, many of them driving their own planes. Miss Amelia Earhart, first woman to cross the Atlantic in an airplane, arrived in her plane from Pittsburgh; Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, transport pilot, from Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Mary C. Alexander, who is in the business of selling airplanes, from Lynchburg, Va.; Jean Larene, who demonstrates planes, from Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Edith Foltz, transport pilot, from Portland, Ore.; Miss Josephine Wood, a limited commercial pilot, from Oklahoma; Dorothy L. Stocker, private pilot, from Beaumont, Tex., and many more.

Fraulein Antonie Strassman, of Berlin, Germany, who left the Shakespearean stage to become a flier, is here with her little white canary which she carries as a mascot.

The 99 Club, which was started less than a year ago in Valley Stream, L. I., primarily for social get-together meetings of women aviators, now has approximately 175 members, and is making its presence felt by resolutions passed at its gathering here.

Heartily in favor of having a woman on the 1931 national air race committee the club passed a resolution to this effect which it is expected will be considered by those in charge of next year's events. One woman's derby instead of a split one as was held this year will be requested for the 1931 races, it was stated. The scope of the club was extended beyond the United States by decision to allow women pilots with foreign licenses to become eligible for membership.

Mrs. Louise Thadden, director of the Women's Division of the Penn School of Aviation, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues as the national secretary of the organization. She with the treasurer and seven governors, each representing a section of the United States, constitute the governing personnel of the organization. There is no president.

Miss Earhart, pioneer woman aviator, who is vice-president of the New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airways, discussed the future possibilities for women in aviation.

"Aviation is exactly like any other industry," she said. "If a woman has ability and faith in herself she can get ahead. There are few openings now for women in airport lines, but as time goes on, this will change. I suggest that if any woman wants to take up aviation today she must be willing to take any kind of a job with an aviation company that she can get, whether it be stenographic or mechanic."

In answering the question as to how women compare with men in airplane training Miss Earhart said, "You see it is very difficult to make a just distinction when you consider that there are only 22 women with transport pilot licenses as against 10,000 men. In fact, it is a wonder to me that women are flying at all when you consider the centuries of education in which we have been told that we couldn't do anything. We have a great percentage to overcome.

"But there are very good women fliers coming along now with good training in many different kinds of airplanes. The women are now trying to earn recognition by actually doing good flying. More girls are flying large planes this year than ever before and more girls are earning their living this year in some field of aviation.

"Few girls have the army and navy experience that men have, which is valuable in aviation, and it is harder for women to pile up hours of flying, but in cases where she has had the same training and experience as men she can do as well," Miss Earhart concluded.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

STRESSING of increased conveniences to travelers, innovations which make for added comfort, cleanliness or ease of travel, faster schedules and other items calculated to interest the reader in a trip by any rail line, rather than by one specific route, is a trend toward which railroad advertisements should be directed, it is stated by those who have studied the sales-promotional necessities of the railways.

Rather than advertising of a merely competitive nature to induce a prospect to visit one national park instead of another, the new developments in trains afford interesting accounts to be introduced into the copy. Numerous features of this sort may be cited (some of which, it is true, already have been exploited by the railways.) For instance, the racks in the ends of parlor cars on the New Haven's Yankee Clipper trains permit baggage being placed there rather than at passenger's feet; the Baltimore & Ohio's Martha Washington diner, operated in the New York-Washington "Columbian" train, is air-cooled and has devices to exclude dust, soot and cinders; the Rock Island has windows in the upper berths of its Pullmans; the Northern Pacific's North Coast Limited offers dining-car service of a character comparing with the best.

Many roads have new day coaches which are models of comfort, convenience and luxury; the Milwaukee has the attractive feature of yellow cars; numerous roads have achieved smooth train-handling as an invariable rule. All of these factors make a timely story to tell the public. Yet, singularly enough, at a time when increased advertising is essential to stop the cession in business, many roads are cutting their advertising appropriations—one of the most necessary items in their entire budgets.

Radios on Trains

The presence of radio on a number of trains lends a colorful and pleasing touch to a trip. Many western lines have such equipment, and at least one southern road, while the Canadian National Railways have developed this to the greatest degree, with a wireless telephone now added to some trains, permitting conversations with distant points by passengers en route. Many roads have a combination radio-phonograph, so that where radio reception is poor—as is usually the case in the mountains—the phonograph may be used.

Eastern lines have refrained from placing this in their observation cars, and there is basis for their refusal. On trains such as the Twentieth Century, Capitol or Broadway Limited, the journey between New York and Washington or Chicago is virtually an overnight trip, and most passengers work steadily, or at least catch up with their reading of business publications, reports, etc. On the western trains, journeys are often of 24 hours' or more duration, so that the radio is more welcome, but in the East it is not considered so valuable an addition to the trains.

Observation Platforms

This department having gone on record as favoring open observation platforms, it is not without satisfaction that it notes a booklet of the Southern Pacific in which is a sketch of travelers on such a platform, over the lines "the open observation platform is popular. There are no cinders from Southern Pacific oil-burning locomotives." In similar vein is a cut in a brochure of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, which recently put on a fast, new train known as the "Zipper" between Chicago and St. Louis. The picture of the open platform bears the lines, "Because of the interesting region traversed by the La Salle (another C. & E. I. train) its observation platform is popular."

The New York Central Lines Magazine contains as its front cover this month a similar picture of passengers sitting outdoors enjoying the scenic view along the Hudson River—a scene which the New York Central, advertising men assert, does not exploit sufficiently.

Two Trains in One

Operation of two New York Central trains in one, previously reported in this column, does not meet with unqualified approval of travelers. East from Chicago, the Commodore Vanderbilt, a 20-hour train to New York, with a $9.60 extra fare, is operated as the rear half of another train, the Prairie State, a 25-hour train. This arrangement continues as far east as Cleveland, nearly a nine-hour run. During that time, the Vanderbilt naturally has to make all the scheduled stops, and even though its doors are not opened, and the two trains are divided by the baggage car at the head end of the Commodore Vanderbilt, it results in passengers paying an extra fare and riding a train which makes local stops all the way to Cleveland.

Of Interest to Travelers

The second-class fares on the Santa Fe Railway, good in coaches and chair cars between Chicago and California, will continue in effect throughout September.

With the acquisition of control of the Chicago & Alton Railroad by the Baltimore & Ohio, railroad men look to a probable change in the terminal set-up in Chicago. They believe the Alton will move into Grand Central Station (the B. & O. terminal there) rather than continue as a tenant in Union Station, of which the Pennsylvania, a B. & O. competitor, is part owner. Taxis in this station drive to a point not 10 yards from the train platforms.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's dinner concert. 6:05.

The Vagabonds (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch, conductor. 7:45.

Manhattan Moods (CBS—T). Claude MacArthur directs combined orchestras and mixed vocal ensemble. 8.

Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Opens with "Fingal's Cave" overture. 8:30.

Philco Symphony Concert (CBS). Howard Barlow's programs have been so popular that in the future they are to be weekly instead of fortnightly. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ, KDKA). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Fast Freight" (Gold Medal—CBS—T). Wheaties Quartet and organist serenade Detroit—as the first stop on their new season's schedule. 9.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Also Reinald Werrenrath and other soloists. 9:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Revelers Quartet; orchestra; soloists (Palmolive—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Leonard Joy's String Dance Orchestra; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). A distinctive type of music. 10:30.

California Melodies (CBS—T). Movie celebrities and orchestra. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Florito and his Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

"Dic-a-Doo Entertainers" (WJZ Chain). Sax Smith's Cavaliers; piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet. 7:45.

Harry Kogen's Orchestra (Northwestern Yeast—WJZ Chain). 8.

Foresters (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Orchestra; male quartet. 8:30.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Royal York Orchestra of Toronto (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Evening Stars (WEAF—T). Nashville program. 3:30.

"The Witching Hour" (WJZ—T). Four-act play by A. Thomas presented by Radio Guild. 4.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

East of Cairo (WEAF—T). Pursuing the quest of the Seventh Link of the Secret Circle of the Orient. 8.

Forty Fathom Trawlers (Bay State Fish—CBS). Dramatized yarns of the sea. 8:30.

Samuel Johnson and Lord Chesterfield (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). 9.

General John G. Frennont (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). First of new series of episodes in his life. 8.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). 7.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). American Indian tenor and narrator—"Koo-Tus-Pah-He-Too," or "Peaceful Bear," or Ralph Allen. Also WOR Orchestra and Carolin Trio, in real Indian program. 8.

Talks

"A Broadway Critic Looks at Radio Drama" (CBS). Robert Garland. 6.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Learn to Invest by Investing" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" gives this advice. 9.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Mata Hari (NBC—KGO, KFSD). Grace Sanderson Michie tells of adventures of famous world war spy. 9.

Recitals

The Vikings (WEAF Chain). Male quartet direction of William Wirges. 6:30.

Twilight Voices (WEAF Chain). Women's octet; orchestra, directed by George Dilworth. 7:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ Chain). Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night." 9:15.

Poems in Song (WJZ Chain). Vocal ensemble; orchestra directed by Cesare Sodero. 10:30.

Nocturne (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KECA). 8.

Sarah Kreindler, violinist (NBC—KGO, KOA, KHQ). Two Kreisler numbers. 10:45.

Theater League to Protect Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The League of New York Theaters, comprising 27 firms and 59 theaters in Manhattan, has issued a million copies of a pamphlet designed to inform the public about new conditions instituted to stop excessive charges by speculators in theater tickets.

"Nobody needs to pay at an agency for service more than 75 cents a ticket over the printed price" is the burden of the new pamphlet. It is further stated that every theater in the league always reserves for sale at the box offices without service charge good seats for every performance. The pamphlet has been widely distributed among the 16 accredited agencies, at clubs and at the theaters.

The purpose of the league generally is to protect the public from exorbitant charges, to remove causes that "stimulated graft in many theater box offices," and to make theater going easy. The public is asked to buy only at the box office or of accredited agencies, to purchase tickets well in advance, and to report to the league any attempt by an accredited agency to charge more than 75 cents, plus tax, over the printed price of a ticket.

PRETTYBOY DAM TO STORE WATER FOR BALTIMORE

Borders of Artificial Lake to Be Beautified by Landscape Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—All danger of a water shortage in Baltimore will soon be obviated, now that the Prettyboy Dam is ready to be put under construction. After 10 years of planning and five years of preparation, specifications for the huge reservoir are ready for approval by the Public Improvement Commission, and it is believed that the actual building of the dam will begin about the middle of September.

At that time Charles B. Cornell, who will direct the construction, will arrive in Baltimore and get the work under way. Mr. Cornell was in charge of the construction of the O'Shaughnessy dam and reservoir in Columbus, O., and is now completing a similar undertaking in Youngstown, O.

The specifications provide for a concrete dam 145 feet high, with a 30-foot roadway along the top. The dam will be 697 feet long and will call for 109,000 cubic yards of material. It will cost $1,500,000, and additional expenses will bring the total to approximately $3,500,000. The dam will cross the Gunpowder River between two 150-foot cliffs and will impound approximately 20,000,000,000 gallons of water.

This will nearly double Baltimore's present supply, contained in the Loch Raven reservoir, 12 miles from the Prettyboy project. Water from the Prettyboy will flow into the Loch Raven reservoir and thence through the present channels to the city. The complete store of water, it is estimated, will be enough to supply the city for a year, and will be adequate at least until 1945, when the city will have reached an estimated size of 1,250,000.

Much preliminary work already has been done on the project. The property was surveyed more than a year ago, and the work of clearing the heavily timbered sections of the property to be flooded was begun last July. The flooded area will amount to 8000 acres. Roads around the reservoir are now under construction.

The land to be put under water includes many farms, many old and picturesque houses and the entire village of Rockdale. The appearance of the region, of course, will be greatly altered. The reservoir, located 17 miles from Baltimore and several miles west of Parkton, will become a place of scenic beauty comparable to the Loch Raven countryside.

Much attention will be paid to the æsthetic aspect of the development, and landscape artists will be called in to beautify the borders of the artificial lake and treat the entire water course as they would a city park. The lake will be six miles long and will have five bridges or viaducts at its narrower parts.

Airplanes to Drop 'Grain Bombs'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Everyone from Boy Scouts to rural mail carriers, and everything from sleighs to airplanes, are being recruited by the American Game Protective Association in a campaign to provide "cafeterias" for Bre'r Rabbit and his friends this winter. All wild life, including song and insectivorous birds, will need help to tide them over until springtime comes again, Carlos Avery, president of the association, said.

Because of weather conditions this summer, Mr. Avery continued, preparations must be made to meet the needs of bird and animal life, since there is a seeming scarcity of food. Unless this help is offered, he added, they will face a serious crisis.

Mr. Avery told of some of the efforts which is association will make to help wild life.

"Airplanes will be used to drop 'grain bombs' in the more remote sections," he said. "Rural mail carriers, working with nature lovers, will carry feed into the country and either scatter it at cafeteria feeding stations along the road or get farmer friends to take it to the ranges of the game and song and insectivorous birds. Certain flour mills, grinding mills and grain elevators intend to save the 'sweepings' against this emergency and supply the grain to mail carriers and others who will feed it to wild life."

Many school teachers, he added, have agreed to interest their classes in this humanitarian work.

Labor Would Adjust Business Machinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—President Hoover was asked to appoint a special commission to devise ways and means for making the United States a thoroughly self-sustaining nation in a resolution adopted by the sixty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in Buffalo on Aug. 28.

The resolution voices the belief of labor leaders that the present economic cricis has shown business machinery of the country is not properly adjusted and declares American workmen are threatened by Communist and Fascist systems.

The President also was asked to call a special session of Congress to make an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 in public works for relief of unemployed; that he call the governors of each state in conference; that a national employment council be formed; that the unemployment crisis be treated as energetically as would a war emergency, not only to provide work and relief, but to compel private industry to return excess profits to the stream of wages for work performed.

The political parties were warned they will be held accountable for their part in any breakdown of industrial and economic machinery.

D. W. Griffith's 'Lincoln' Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Joseph M. Schenck presents D. W. Griffith's talking picture, "Abraham Lincoln," with Walter Huston in the title rôle; adaptation and dialogue by Stephen Vincent Benét, beginning Aug. 25, 1930, at the Central Theater.

This new film story of Lincoln's life, with its few theatrical accentuations, remains always simple and human in its implications. Those who felt that Mr. Griffith's direction in some of his early films was overemotionalized will be astonished at the colloquialism, the unforced naturalism, of "Abraham Lincoln." This picture leans so far away from the exaggerations of feeling and excesses of incident usually met with in motion pictures that Mr. Griffith may hear complaints about understatement and restraint. Difficult is it for the seeker after natural effects not to step over that thin line that divides essential verity from trivial literalness.

A Persuasive Portrait

This Lincoln—thanks to Mr. Griffith's direction, Mr. Benét's plausible dialogue and Mr. Huston's honest characterization—seems throughout the story to be a man one might have known, a man who often wearied of the tasks before him, who is often disappointed by failure, but who never quite lets go in any admission of defeat. Because he felt that the Union must be preserved, this Lincoln never could quite be overcome by the expediency arguments of his Cabinet advisers, nor by his grief over the suffering that civil war brought to the country.

This impression of a genuine person with whom the spectators have much in common is built up from the beginning of the Emancipator's story, when he was a storekeeper of 22, struggling for the education he needed to become a lawyer. This effect is heightened by idyllic scenes of his courtship of Ann Rutledge, his unboastful conduct after defeating the town bully, the good-humored encounters with sheriffs armed with debt warrants, his first unsatisfactory debating encounter with Douglas, his wonderment and humility when political committeemen invite him to become a candidate for President.

From this early ingratiating phase of fluctuating fortunes, the transition to national leadership in the White House seems easy and consistent. And so onward through scenes of racking suspense while waiting for news of Northern victories, through incidents of magnanimity toward defeated Southern leaders, and through the episode of the assassination in Ford's Theater, the picture maintains its persuasive quality within the boundaries of Mr. Griffith's naturalistic viewpoint.

Lively in Action

Perhaps not since the films became audible has a photoplay been so like those of the old days when motion pictures moved. The story is told in high lights of action, with brief passages of conversation. This "Lincoln" is often laconic where it is the talkie custom today to be chatty, losing the name of action in a fog of verbiage. Glimpses of the hold of a slave ship and a line of Negroes toiling on a levee suffice to hint at the slavery problem.

At the Lincoln-Douglas debate the unseen crowds are heard expressing their responses. Sheridan, in a tense personation by Frank Campeau, again makes his historic ride that turned defeat into victory, a dashing motion-picture scene of the sort that built films into a popular form of entertainment. Lee, like Lincoln, is shown grieving for the suffering caused by war, and both are shown tempering military discipline with mercy.

Again and again the audience breaks into applause when a great figure of the past appears on the scene, a recognition of the idea back of the figure rather than of the actor impersonating him. Prolonged is the handclapping when Hobart Bosworth enters as Robert E. Lee. What may have seemed softness to some spectators in this characterization might be to others a justifiable brokenness of spirit. Justifiable in a stage personage, too, might be the histrionic flavor of Ian Keith's Booth. The large cast includes Kay Hammond in a shrewish version of Mrs. Lincoln; James Bradbury Sr., as a sputtering General Scott; Una Merkel, Lucille LaVerne, Helen Freeman, W. L. Thorne, A. Alwyn Warren, Henry B. Walthall, Helen Ware, Jason Robards, Oscar Apfel, Fred Warren, Otto Hoffman and Edgar Deering.

Walter Huston brings acting authority to the part of Lincoln, mentally characterizing the part so consistently that he makes believable the gradual development of a gawky youth into man capable of large comprehension, gentle humor and deep feelings. His concentration of thought is evident in his right timing of his scenes—nothing is hurried, nothing is dragged out. He is expressive in the most intimate conversational scenes, and here the good sound recording proves how large has been the advance of the talkies in recent months. Mr. Huston makes up well for the later scenes; and his unbearded face has the strength, and sufficient resemblance, for the youthful Lincoln. Only at intense moments in the story does Mr. Griffith use closeups of Mr. Huston, and this very reserve adds force to their value as emphasis.

E. C. S.

WOOD PULP EXPORTS DECREASE IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que. (AP) — Canada's exports of pulp and paper in July amounted to $14,908,286, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association reported Aug. 28. This was an increase of $44,563 over June, but a decrease of $476,045 compared with July, 1929.

Wood pulp exports for the month were valued at $2,988,267, and paper exports at $11,920,019, as against $3,208,864 and $11,654,859 respectively in June. For the first seven months of the current year, exports of pulp and paper were valued at $106,416,853, compared with $112,584,311 in the corresponding months of 1929.

LOUISIANA ACADIANS BACK FROM HOMELAND

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Louisiana's Acadians returned Aug. 28 from their visit to Nova Scotia, home of their forebears.

Wearing Evangeline costumes, including kirtles and dresses of another century, the party of 35, headed by Dudley J. Leblanc, president of the Louisiana Acadian Association, visited the village of Grand Pre, in old Acadia, from which their ancestors were forcibly expelled.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Roy M. Clark, Rockford, Ill.
Ralph H. Watts, New Haven, Conn.
Mary S. Walkwork, Englewood, N. J.
Irene G. Thackwell, West Englewood, N. J.
Louise Moore, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Sue M. Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude C. Stall, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Edith F. McKay, Fitchburg, Mass.
Gladys B. Percival, Fitchburg, Mass.
Samuel C. Duberstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. O. H. Peterson, Sharon, Pa.
O. H. Peterson, Sharon, Pa.
Mrs. Mary E. Livingston, Highland Park, Pa.
Miss Mary K. Livingston, Highland Park, Pa.
Mrs. Frank W. Livingston, Rutledge, Pa.
Frank W. Livingston, Rutledge, Pa.
Mrs. Johnston Niven Hegeman, Jamestown, N. Y.
Willis A. Sherwood, Southern Pines, N. C.
Mrs. Emily J. Sherwood, Southern Pines, N. C.
Mrs. Grace M. Jones, Allentown, Pa.
Robert D. Jones, Allentown, Pa.
G. W. Chandler, Buenos Aires, S. A.
Avah S. Chandler, Buenos Aires, S. A.
Mrs. W. L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
W. L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur E. Giles, Elyria, O.
Arthur E. Giles, Elyria, O.
Mrs. B. M. Ross, Grafton, O.
Mrs. Azelia A. Small, Groveland, Mass.
Mrs. Alma C. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paul D. Close, Bronxville, N. Y.
Jessie W. Fretz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Constance V. Ely, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Emma W. Ely, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alice T. Whittle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. George H. A. Wade, Toronto, Ont., Can.
George A. Wade, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Kathleen Wade, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Gertrude M. Langley, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Alice C. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Acker, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ambrose B. Acker, Jamaica, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Gatrell, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. V. N. Hotaling, Hoboken, N. J.
V. N. Hotaling, Hoboken, N. J.
Carl M. Davidson, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. C. M. Davidson, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Leonard Bowles, Berlin, N. H.
Mrs. Elias Gross, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Lela W. Aultman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. C. H. Hemming, New Haven, Conn.
C. H. Hemming, New Haven, Conn.
Mary Louise Dawson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Anna Bohn, Catskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Ella Potts, Catskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Olga I. Drenge, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertram Kellman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paul Kellman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Olive Kellman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gertrude H. Thacker, Cresskill, N. J.
E. D. Mudd, Bronxville, N. Y.
J. Benton Miller, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
C. Harold Einecke, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. W. G. Stewart, Riverside, Ont., Canada
W. G. Stewart, Riverside, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Marie B. Foster, Fort Worth, Tex.
H. S. Southam, Ottawa, Ont., Canada
John F. Waddington, London, England
Miss Muriel Briel, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mrs. Katharyn V. Link, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Deam, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Ruth H. Deam, St. Louis, Mo.
Esther E. Johnson, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. W. B. Ryberg, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Annie L. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
Ann A. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Lucile W. Lindsey, Asheville, N. C.
Loyd P. Lindsey, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shoebotham, Woodstock, Ont., Canada
Barbara Shoebotham, Woodstock, Ont., Canada
W. L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice L. Babson, Ipswich, Mass.
Mrs. Ida M. Lilly, New York City.
Dorothy V. Sutton, New York City
Mrs. John H. Waldron, Flushing, N. Y.
John H. Waldron, Flushing, N. Y.
Thomas D. Blight, Flushing, N. Y.
Cornelius C. Webster, Flushing, N. Y.
Beatrice Peck, Philadelphia, Pa.
Horace A. Beard, Richmond, Va.
Stella Wood Richards, New York City
Mrs. John Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
John Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Grace Snyder, Kansas City, Mo.
Lloyd Luders, Mahwah, N. J.
Mrs. Etta B. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.
Arnold I. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Caroline V. Langworthy, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth Merriman, Darien, Conn.
Louis Edgar Johns, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Russell I. Foster, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. George W. Cobb, Saint Louis, Mo.
Hugh A. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
Katharine S. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Glenna S. Tinnin, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Rena Morrison Ripley, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Edith M. Stephenson, Hingham, Mass.
Fred J Park, Wheeling, W. Va.
John A. Giardon, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Edward Holt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edward Holt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Arthur M. Pingree, Rochester, N. Y.
Adelaide Coburn, Peaks Island, Me.
Lena G. Slee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Verna S. Tennant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Roger S .Tennant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Lydia Churchill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur C. Churchill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marjorie Churchill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANADIAN PULP EXPORTS

OTTAWA, Ont.(AP)—Canadian wood pulp exports during July were valued at $2,988,267, the Dominion bureau of statistics announced Aug. 28. Exports for June were $3,208,864, and for July a year ago, $2,127,292. Total paper exports for the month, including newsprint, were valued at $11,920,019.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

GREETING CARDS

Everyday Cards—15 for $1

Distinctive Cards for Congratulations, Birthdays, Anniversaries, etc. Finely printed in beautiful colors. You'll take pride in mailing them to friends. Send $1.00 for box of 15. If they do not positively please you, return at my expense; I guarantee refund.

MARY EMMA STEIN, Hannibal, Missouri.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. Consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAN FRANCISCO—Accountant-auditor, long experience public and private practice, seeks responsible connection anywhere; American, 40 years; excellent references; speaks Spanish. Box S-396, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street.

WANT manager's or buyer's position in ladies' or general shoes; 15 years' experience; best references; age 33; married; have family. J. M. 2082 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted everywhere to take orders for exclusive line of Christmas cards; excellent opportunity to create permanent business; liberal commission; samples without charge. M. J. TAYLOR & CO., 184 Summer St., Boston.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Antique Picture Album and Music Box combined. Made in Switzerland, dated 1373. MRS. HATTIE NADEAU. Box 307, Ashland, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

CLEARWAY STREET
offers
Modern Apartments
Near Christian Science church, 15 minutes from Park Street. Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
Tel. KEN more 0482

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUBbard 1050.

N. Y. C., 661 West End Ave. (92nd)—Unusual attractive 2 and 4-room furnished apartments, redecorated, high class residential section. $100 up. DUNN. Tel. Riverside 7752.

PHILADELPHIA, 853 Wynnewood Road—Four large rooms, bath; central plant heat; newly renovated; private entrance. Rent $50. Greenwood 5915.

WIRE HALL
383 HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Apartments With Restaurant Service
To let, suites of sitting room, 1 or 2 bedrooms and bath, outside rooms, open fireplaces, dining room exclusively for tenants; hardly 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square subway, 2 minutes to surface cars. University 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, manager.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME and TRAINING—Children 3 to 10, country home, supervised play, loving care; 30 miles from New York. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, Long Island, N. Y. Wantagh 1175.

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN. No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

THE HOMESTEAD
For boys 6-14. Outdoor life; swimming; riding; progressive educational methods. Address Mrs. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL
A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St. Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, ALTERATIONS, REMODELING (Apt. 5-C) 542 West 112th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Cathedral 2306.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8535.

GIFT SHOPS

HAND PAINTED CHINA—You can find exceptional value in China for prizes, showers, wedding and Christmas gifts at MRS. W. E. CUSHMAN'S, 10 Wilson St., Reading, Mass.; tel. 1126.

HELP WANTED—MEN

REAL ESTATE
MAN about twenty-five with some experience and desire to follow this business will be given free desk room located in modern building in financial district, in return for following, on a commission basis, high class prospects we will furnish; may carry on his own business and benefit through association with a firm of long experience and established reputation; man of high character only need apply. G-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED a girl or woman for general housework; two children in family; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. DAVID EHRICH, address until Sept. 3rd, Diamond Springs Inn, Denville, N. J.; after that, 24 State Normal Place, Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Duplex house; six rooms; piazzas; garage; steam heat; fine residential neighborhood; near cars, trains, beach; adults preferred. 108 Marlboro St. Granite 5835.

LOUISIANA ACADIANS BACK FROM HOMELAND

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Louisiana's Acadians returned Aug. 28 from their visit to Nova Scotia, home of their forebears.

Wearing Evangeline costumes, including kirtles and dresses of another century, the party of 35, headed by Dudley J. Leblanc, president of the Louisiana Acadian Association, visited the village of Grand Pre, in old Acadia, from which their ancestors were forcibly expelled.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Attractive two-room office for practitioner, to rent, furnished Sept. to May; No. 1998 Salmon Tower Bld

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

WE INTEND
to carry Fancy Groceries which cannot be obtained elsewhere.
If you desire something *exceptionally fine* in any line of eatables, come to the
BOSTON TEA STORE
18 Lisbon Street Tel. 153

TUFTS BROTHERS
Printing Specialists
Wedding Announcements
a specialty.
RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS
193-195 Middle Street Tel. 1710

PORTLAND

Wear a Knit Wool Suit to School This Autumn
They are immensely popular and quite swanky looking, and the thing for traveling because they do not show the dust. We have several exclusive models to show you in beautiful patterns, and new weaves which feature the Tweedy effects and the new Waffle knit. Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 40 at $10.00 and $15.00 each.
OWEN, MOORE & COMPANY
505-507 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE

PEWTER WARES
With the Charm and Style of the Old
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
"Jewelers Since 1851"
503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

"POKE-ABOUT SHOP"
Gifts and Cards *Unique Jewelry*
CHAPMAN ARCADE

Anita Files Hat Shop
now located
CONGRESS BUILDING
HIGH AND CONGRESS STREETS
PORTLAND, MAINE

LEON L. SMITH
Insurance Service
615 Chapman Building
PORTLAND, MAINE

Carles' Hair Store
Portland, Maine
You can depend on the service you get at Carles'. Maker of Fine Human Hair Goods of Every Description.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

THE SHOP UNIQUE
GIFTS 451 Common St., Belmont
35 Salem St., Medford
651 Mass. Ave., Arlington
552 Main St., Winchester

BELMONT

Telephone Porter 3780
Superior Laundry Company
625 Concord Avenue, Cambridge
THRIF-T, FLAT WORK, ALL PREST

BOSTON

Faneuil Fruit Exchange Company
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables at Lowest Prices
WE ARE NEVER CLOSED—FREE DELIVERY
259-265 MASS. AVENUE
Between Westland Ave. and State Theatre.
We wish to announce the opening of a new Fruit and Produce Market at corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.

1880 50TH ANNIVERSARY 1930
T. G. BUCKLEY CO.
Moving—Packing—Storage
Agents for
Allied Van Lines, Inc.
Nation-Wide Long Distance Movers
690 Dudley St., Boston Col. 4400

MID-SUMMER SALE
Broken sizes reduced to cost, all other merchandise at a liberal discount.
Mabel P. Howard
CORSETIERE
Greeting Cards for all occasions.
KENMORE 0773 OPEN EVENINGS
283A HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Tel. DEVonshire 7145 Room 506

JOHN P. HUGHES
BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
216 TREMONT STREET

Alice W Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

BRAINTREE

TELEPHONE BRAINTREE 0075
WOODSUM COAL CO.
38 CRESCENT AVE.
SOUTH BRAINTREE

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 1770

Henry's Beauty Salon
Formerly of Russo's
Specializing in Finger Waving and Permanent Waving
1414 Beacon Street
Beacon 1000

(Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL
FLORIST
267 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Mass
Tel. Asp. 5184

Dutch Cottage Candies
Home Made Chocolates, Bon Bons Fudge, Salted Nuts etc
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED
1698 Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 1956

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

DOW RADIO CO INC.
The LARGEST LINE of RADIOS in NEW ENGLAND
EFFICIENT INSTALLATIONS
SERVICE and REPAIRS
239 HARVARD ST. BROOKLINE
COOLIDGE CORNER

IN BROOKLINE
It's Frey's
Whether it is a loose natural permanent, a marcel, finger wave, shampoo or manicure, you will find the utmost service and satisfaction awaiting you at Frey's.
FREY'S
276 HARVARD ST., Coolidge Corner
Aspinwall 0800—0801

RED CAB COMPANY
Aspinwall 5000
Safety—Service—Satisfaction

CAMBRIDGE

Enjoy Delicious Waffles in Your Home
UNIVERSAL WAFFLE IRONS
Priced as Low as $8.95
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
37A Brattle St. Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Univ. 1169
75 Newbury St. Boston, Mass. Tel. Com. 0365

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVENUE, NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE STREET Uni. 10116
Flowers for all occasions
Gomatis Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 4188

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Plumbing and Heating
Have Your Heaters Cleaned Out by Us
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
58 Brattle St. Tel. Univ. 3760

Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.
699 MASS. AVE. UNIV. 6126

Fiske extends his Week-End and Vacation Packet Service
FISKE CANDY SHOPS
3 Brattle St. Cambridge 287A Hunt. Ave. Boston Payson Park Belmont

SPORTSWEAR
for MEN
HARVARDASHERY
HARVARD SQUARE

Colburn···Jeweler
Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Repairing
DIAMONDS RESET
10 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ.

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
Allston Dedham Jamaica Plain Norwood
Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
Brighton Dover Newton Roslindale
Brookline Hyde Park Needham Roxbury
Walpole, West Roxbury

FALL RIVER

Midway Furniture Warehouse
Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

FITCHBURG

Goodyear Sales & Service
Tydol Gas Veedol Oil
GOODALE & WILSON
6 Lunenburg St., Fitchburg
13 Columbia St., Leominster

Choice Assortment of Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
RITTER *for FLOWERS*
219 MAIN STREET

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
Arch Rest Shoe
Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, Corner Mill

August Furniture Sale
Savings of 25 to 50% on many pieces
Fitchburg's Oldest Furniture Store
KIDDER & DAVIS
692-700 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

NICHOLS & FROST
Incorporated
Annual August Sale of Blankets
KENWOOD BLANKETS
$8.98 each, usually $13.50
Kenwood colors blend and harmonize into every decorative ensemble, adding a luxuriant touch that improves immeasurably the attractiveness of the bedroom, then beauty will be a joy for years to come. Take advantage of this sale. It means great savings to you. The higher comparative price suggested in this advertisement is the usual price at which this merchandise was sold on June 1, 1930. Every pair of blankets offered in this sale is new in our stock since Aug. 1, 1930.

57 VARIETIES
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
790 MAIN STREET

We Use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
Palace Steam Laundry
342-344 Broad St. Tel. 1041

For the Holiday!
FELT *and* VELVET HATS
$3.95 up
MME. LEVESQUE'S HAT SHOPPE
9 BLOSSOM STREET

Anna Harlow Shop
Leon-Oil Method of Permanent Waving
Shampoo 75c—Marcel 75c
Hair Cut 50c
3 Day Street Telephone 2432

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Tel. 737

RICE & CO.
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Desk Pen Sets
Jewelers and Stationers
350 Main St., bet. Goodwins & Richs

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

LESURE
the FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W

FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY
COAL
4 DAY STREET Tel. 456

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
Park Building 268 Main Street
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"The Store of Service"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

ALLISON D. MACK
Hairdressing—Manicuring
Marcel—Water and Finger Waving
Permanent Waving
Private Booths Experienced Operators
148 Main Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 2581-W 2581-R

McLELLAN'S
"The Little Store of Little Prices"
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
194 MAIN STREET Tel. 2960

Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The WHITE GULL
F. S. CHADBURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVENUE GLOUCESTER
Shore Dinners A la Carte Service
Telephone 1148-M

GREENFIELD

BALL'S MARKET
11 School Street
Fancy Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

Hardware and Paints at The Newcomb Hardware Co.
F. A. CLARK, Prop.
289 MAIN STREET GREENFIELD, MASS.

HONEST VALUES
SHOES
SOLBY-MONTAGUE CO.
312 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Home Made Ice Cream
Choice Candy
CORSIGLIA'S
2 STORES
349 Main St. 24 Federal St.

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 1211
Greenfield, Mass

HOLYOKE

NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factor
Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

SCHOOL TOGS!
Everything for the Boy or Girl
Girls' Wash Dresses .....$1.00-$1.98
Girls' Flannel Shirts and Sweaters, $1.98 and $2.98 each
Girls' Rubberized Tweed Raincoats, $1.56
Girls' Sport Socks .....25c pair
Boys' Golf Socks.....3 pairs for $1.00
McAuslan & Wakelin Co.

Holyoke's Hardware Specialty Shop
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes
China Department
PRIZES A SPECIALTY
Agents for General Electric Refrigerators
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
245 HIGH STREET, Opp. City Hall

LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE BINDERY COMPANY
PRINTING
RULING
BINDING
10 Amesbury Street Phone 25939

LEXINGTON

WALTER E. WHILTON
Electrical Contractor-Dealer
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0860

BAY STATE PAINTS
Buy the Best and Get Satisfied
"Good Goods at Right Prices"
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

Arthur's Auto Repair Shop
Arthur B. Field, *Proprietor*
We Repair ALL Makes of Automobiles
851 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel.: Day, Lex. 1070-W; Night, 1048-J

LOWELL

LAST DAY
August Furniture Sale
Your final chance to take advantage of this outstanding furniture opportunity.
Straight Discount—True Values
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
15 HURD STREET

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products — Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup—and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

Lyle JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

Our pure ice is put in the refrigerator where only the best is good enough.
Lowell Ice Co.
For the Customer Who Cares

MORSE & BEALS
FLORISTS
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

LYNN

Dependable Furniture
is always a good investment. You don't have to replace it every few years. We have a 50-year reputation for selling dependable furniture at modest prices.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St., Lynn Breakers 0781

School Apparel and Accessories
for girls, boys and little children
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET, LYNN

FURNITURE
When You Want Satisfaction
When You Feel Particular
When You Desire the Best
When You Are After Values
Then Is the Time to Visit
HILL-WELCH CO.
CENTRAL SQUARE

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

Men's Complete Furnishings at
A. W. LONVAL
Breakers 1654 385 UNION ST.

We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household
Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
147 Pleasant Street
Tel. 0631-W MALDEN

JACKSON'S
Cleansers, Dyers, Tailors
Call Malden 0163 for Service
85 Pleasant Street, *up one flight* MALDEN

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

School Clothes
and Furnishings for Boys and Girls of all ages
Large assortment of New Fall Styles at reasonable prices
Joslin's
MALDEN SQUARE

OUR SPECIALS
Dorothy Dodd—Selby-Arch Preserver and Brockton Co-operative
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
102 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

HARRY'S
SHOE Walk-Over SHOP
"Malden's Finest Shoe Store"
89 PLEASANT ST. Y. M. C. A. BLDG.
270 MOODY ST., WALTHAM, MASS.

William A. Sullivan
Florist
Flowers for All Occasions
300 Pleasant St., Malden Phone 4680

MEDFORD

Mystic Laundry Co.
448 High St., West Medford
Damp Wash—Flat Work
Thrifty Service
"Medford's Largest Fast-Growing Laundry"
Mystic 3121-W

ICE CREAM
Crockett's
14A Forest Street
Medford Square
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 DINNER 5:30-7:30
Delivery Service *Tel. Mystic 3813*

PALMOLIVE
MEDFORD SQUARE MEAT SHOP
8 Forest St., Medford Sq.
Tel. Mystic 3310

THE SHOP UNIQUE
GIFTS 451 Common St., Belmont
35 Salem St., Medford
651 Mass. Ave., Arlington
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BRUNO the Hatter
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
115 MAIN STREET
Corner Emerson Street

W. F. LEAHY & CO.
Agents for
Lamson-Hubbard
HATS AND CAPS
30-32 Main Street Medford Square

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DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY
17 Main Street Medford 12 Medford Street Arlington

Established 1892
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Job Printing
7 Lauriat Place, Medford, Mass.
Telephone Mystic 0780

WALKER COAL & FUEL CO.
70 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
Exclusive Distributors of Cross Creek Coal (Our Leader)
We carry a complete line of fuels.
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"GOLD PARROT" TEA ROOM
MID-DAY LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
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NO SLATE COAL
We have just secured the exclusive sale of LEGITT'S NOSLATE coal in this territory, and offer it at the same price as ordinary hard coal.
C. B. and F. H. GOSS
Legitt's Creek is called America's Best Hard Coal.
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QUALITY COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
WOBURN Tel. Woburn 0800
Prompt Delivery

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HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
245 UNION STREET
New WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR

"FRIENDLY SERVICE"
MICHAUD'S Inc.
Clothing and Furnishings
233 UNION STREET

Insist on DAVIDSON'S MacGREGOR BRAND SCOTCH HAM
J. DAVIDSON & SON
1663 Purchase Street

JAMES E. LILLEY
Meat and Groceries
Davidson's Scotch Ham
271 CEDAR ST., Corner of Parker

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

The PRINT SHOP
Cards for All Occasions
Favors, Novelties, Frames
8 So. Sixth St., just south of Union St.

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

795 Purchase Street, New Bedford
"THE SHOP THAT BROUGHT NEW YORK TO NEW BEDFORD"
Specialists in Women's and Misses' Apparel

No connection with any other establishment in the world
WORTH
NEW YORK BROOKLYN NEWARK HARTFORD NEW BEDFORD TOLEDO

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Ice Cream Parlors
Light Lunches
So. Dartmouth, Mass. Cake, Pastries, Candies Grade "A" Milk
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Formerly Bates, Kirby Co.

CHERRY'S
New Bedford
-COATS - SUITS-
-FROCKS - FURS-

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CREAM
BUTTERMILK
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NEW TAXIS
INSTANT SERVICE
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UNION STREET RAILWAY CO.
Phone Clif 15

Artistic Wall Papers
Painters and Paper Hangers
RELIABLE WORKMEN
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NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing—Repairing
We Specialize in Repairing and Altering Furs
53 WILLIAM STREET Tel. Clifford 1738

Hats for Autumn Wear
LARGER ASSORTMENT, BETTER VALUES THAN EVER
LOUISE HAT SHOPS
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SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.
For Commercial Transportation
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is at your service in Newburyport. If the article or service you need is not advertised in this issue of the Monitor, call 293-M or 121.

STRICTLY FRESH SEA FOOD
Tarpon Fish Market
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DELIVERY IN ALL THE NEWTONS
HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS PAINTS — IN THE HEART OF — AUTO SUPPLIES TIRES RADIO
Moore & Moore
GOODYEAR TIRES — NEWTON MASS. — Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION
Phones Newton North 0954, 0201

ANNOUNCING the New 1931
ATWATER KENT RADIO
with the "GOLDEN VOICE"
Atwater Kent's Latest and Best!
COME IN AND LOOK AT THESE NEW FEATURES
New Quick Vision Dial
New Tone Control
New Beauty of Design and Finish

Patronize Your Home Laundry
BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS
Laundering these our Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY
A. W. Osgood, Mgr.
75 ADAMS ST Newton North 0317

Park Lane Frocks
51 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston
New. No. 7656 *Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings*
Travel Tweeds Chiffons Velvets
Sheer Chiffon Hosiery, $1 and $1.25

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Incorporated
390 CENTRE ST. 3 PARKWAY, FALMOUTH
FALL VELVETS—PLAIN CREPES
TRAVEL PRINTS
$14.50
Open Saturday Evening New. No. 0880

Hoffman Beauty Shoppe
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Permanent Waving—Marcel Waving
Water Waving—Hair Cutting
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VENDOME BAKERY
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First Quality Bakeshop Goods
WEDDING CAKES ON ORDER

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
DEWEY'S MARKET
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10 Union Street Tel. Cen. New. 1320
Shop in the Shop Where Everybody Shops
BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
Dry Goods and Notions
Agents for Bailey Cleansing
Bray Block Telephone
Newton Centre Cen. New. 1027-J

NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
71 and 73 Union Street
OPENING SEPTEMBER 8
Home Cooked Rolls, Pies, Cakes
Attractive and Unusual Gifts Prizes

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

P. I. MERRY
43 HARRISON ST.
CEN. NEW. 4177
PHOTOGRAPHER

C. G. McMULLIN
130 WALNUT Cen. New. 0443
You are invited to try a set of New Eveready Raytheon Tubes in your own home without obligation.

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Newton Rose Conservatories
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
Harz Mountain Canaries—Cages
329 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
New. No. 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-J

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 Main Street, Watertown
Tel. Middlesex 0081
Bridge Street, Bemis
Tel. Middlesex 0244
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Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
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West Newton 2511-M

NORTHAMPTON

FINE CANDIES TASTY SODAS
Excellent Foods "A Delightful Place to Eat"
BECKMANN'S
211 Main St. Northampton
52 Suffolk St. Holyoke

New Fall Silks
The new fall silks are now being displayed . . . they are more supple and lovelier than ever . . . the weaves are new, the colors charming . . . and the prices are lower.
McCALLUM'S

HILL BROTHERS
Morning Dresses
made from Fruit of Loom Prints, variety of styles. Price $1.00. *Sizes 16 to 46*

PITTSFIELD

COAT SWEATER
Just the weight to slip on under a coat for motoring.
$5
C. H. CUTTING CO.
135-137 North Street

We will be glad to welcome you at our new store
37 Stoddard Ave.
which will be open for business, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, carrying a complete line of groceries, fruit, vegetables and confectionery. Phone 340.
W. H. Rayner & Son

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
Walk-Over Shoe Store
in PITTSFIELD is at
126 NORTH STREET

KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
A Great Place to Trade
GOOD FOODS IN PLENTY
TEL. NO. 572
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Best Foods Mayonnaise
18c a Jar
Shredded Wheat
2 pkgs. for 19c
GRAND UNION GROCERY CO.
"STORES OF QUALITY"

Complete Home Furnishers
D. J. SHAW, Mgr
Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
297 North Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
26,000 Depositors
Deposits received from $1 to $4000 single accts. $1 to $8000 double accts.
Last dividend at rate of 5%

ROYAL SCARLET Canned Goods
MELVILLE DELICATESSEN
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JEWELRY GIFTS
for All Occasions
RAINEY & MERRY
JEWELERS 23 NORTH ST.

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

School Days
Send the boys and girls back to school in clothes that are style-right . . . smart, attractive clothes that are cool and comfortable—and that wear well. At lowest prices. We suggest that you visit our boys' and girls' departments.
The Wallace Company

Luggage for School
Wardrobe Trunks $25-$200
Gladstone Bags, $13.75-$65
ECKERSON'S LEATHER STORE
272 NORTH STREET

The Flower Shop INC.
40 FENN STREET
Pittsfield's Flowerphone—1140
New Princess Wraparounds and Silhouette Corselettes
The CLARICE SHOP
451 NORTH STREET
PITTSFIELD'S CORSET SHOP

W. H. Shedd & Son
Plumbing and Heating
730 Tyler St. Tel 2175

PITTSFIELD PAINT & WALL PAPER CO.
276 North Street Tel. 935

QUINCY

Linen Knickers
often present a sorry appearance after a strenuous week-end. Old Colony laundering can make them newly crisp and fresh—and the price is only 50c.
Old Colony Laundry
GRanite 5000 QUINCY, MASS.
Old Colony service covers all the vacation resorts on the South Shore.

Bicycle, Baby Carriage
WHEEL GOODS REPAIRING
Retired, Respoked, Odd Wheels for Everything
New Bikes $12.95 up. Tires $1.00 up
Used Bicycles
C. E. CROUT 11 Cottage Ave., Quincy Tel. Granite 1749

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVE. Wollaston

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department, Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

We Are Ready for School Opening
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
Boys' and Children's Suits, Knickers, Sweaters, Blouses, Hosiery, Shoes.
REMICK'S QUINCY, MASS.

Yerxa Utilities Co.
1538 HANCOCK STREET
Nokol and Petro Oil Burners
Westinghouse Refrigerators
Easy Washers and Ironers
TEL. GRANITE 4752

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave.
Wollaston
Granite 0839
A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES
For the Women to Go and Do With Comfort—$5 to $6
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK ST.

SCHOOL DRESSES
WADSWORTH'S
1425 HANCOCK STREET

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
29-31 Temple St. Granite 3698

GAMBLE'S
OWN MAYONNAISE
Pints 45c
1551 HANCOCK ST. Granite 8600
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE SUPPLIES
Remington, Royal and Corona Portables
Greeting Cards—Dennison's Goods
McKENZIE'S
3 TEMPLE ST. Tel. Granite 5131

HARRY G. MARCH
RADIO EXCLUSIVELY
STROMBERG-CARLSON VICTOR
ATWATER KENT RADIOLA
Supplies and Service
1590 Hancock Street Granite 4240

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

GET THE HABIT—
SHOP AT TALBOT-QUINCY

The kind of store you would like to come to, if you were a boy . . .

Back to School CLOTHES

QUALITY CLOTHES for school days at a cost that remains well within the budget of most parents—that's the ideal situations in this Store this season. After weeks of preparation we're ready to announce one of the finest stocks of Boys' Suits in our history—all with extra trousers—in the authentic styles.

$9.50 to $16.50

Boys' Knickers
$1.49 to $2.95
Boys' Long Pants
$2.45 to $3.25
Boys' Linen Knickers
At $1.50 to $1.65
Special at $1.15
Rob Roy Blouses and Shirts
Boys' Sweaters
Boys' Golf Hose
Boys' Caps

TALBOT-QUINCY
Incorporated
1387 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY

Commercial Investment Foreign Travel Checks Certfs. Deposit Wills & Trusts — Savings Safe Deposit Night Depository Christmas & Tax Clubs

GRANITE TRUST CO. SECURITY SERVICE FOUNDED 1836

Oldest—STRONGEST—Largest Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry—Silver—Glass
Telechron Clocks—Bulova Watches
1482 HANCOCK ST. Granite 2724-W

READING

TORRE'S
Maple Pecan Ice Cream
Our Own Make
READING SQUARE

Boots and Shoes
Gentlemen's Furnishings
C. J. WESSON
READING SQUARE

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Hickey-Freeman Clothes *Dobbs Hats*
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing
and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
255 ESSEX STREET SALEM

FREE PARKING SPACE
(Entrance on Church Street)
ALMY, BIGELOW & WASHBURN
Leading Department Store of the North Shore Since 1858
SALEM—BEVERLY

Naumkeag Trust Co
GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

PEKIN
Cleansers and Dyers
130 Washington St. Ph. 1010 Salem
WE CALL AND DELIVER

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A. G. MOORE & CO.
PRINTERS
Lecture Cards, Lecture Invitations, Advertising Support Slips
Church Announcements, Church By-Laws
Estimates submitted promptly.
Printing mailed anywhere at reasonable prices
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J. A. MARSH
Coal Company
DUSTLESS COAL
COAL and COKE
38-40 PARK STREET Tel. Som. 0310

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"The Men's Wear Stores"
Union Sq. Davis Sq.
Somerville West Somerville
and
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
267 ELM STREET
Queen Quality
Shoes for Women

J. W. HOWARD
FLOWERS
Flower Phones Som. 0416—0417
328 BROADWAY, WINTER HILL

The F. E. Giles Dairy
Wholesale and Retail
Milk and Cream
Grade A a Specialty
GILES GRADE A
341 SUMMER ST. Som. 3690

Now Is a Good Time to
Remodel or Rebuild Your Home
Painting—Paper Hanging—Carpenter Work
G. F. Lord, 46 Vinal Ave.
Tel. SOMerset 3001-J

ELM BEAUTY SHOP
Frederics' Vita-Tonic Permanent Wave
and
Other Branches of Beauty Culture
338 ELM STREET SOMERSET 2046

MASSACHUSETTS

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(TO HELP YOU)
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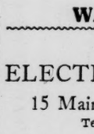
If you are ready for a new fall hat, come in and let us show you our new fall styles. If your old hat needs remodeling, we will be pleased to do that.
42 VERNON STREET

We Advise, Plan and Produce
GOOD PRINTING
John E. Stewart Company
367 Worthington St. Tel. 3-4157


"YOUR PLUMBER"
C. A. ALLBE
No work too large or none too small for our careful attention.
Tel. 2-4819 39 Dwight St.

TAUNTON

ROYALTON OVOIDS
For cooking stoves and for heaters. They are all heat. Regular anthracite and bituminous coal for home use. Exclusive with us: Jeddo-Highland Coal.
ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Dana Street Telephone 3700
Golden Rule Quality and Service.

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Elizabeth Candy Shops
416 MOODY STREET Waltham 1854
Ice Cream and Sherbets *in*
Eleven Delicious Flavors *including*
Frozen Pudding
CANDIES *LUNCHES*

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
Telephone Waltham 0116

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87 Washington Ave. Waltham 0300
PLUMBING
CONTRACTOR

WATERTOWN

HAWES
ELECTRIC COMPANY
15 Main Street, Watertown
Tel. Middlesex 3954

Wiring—Fixtures
Appliances—Repairs
Victor, Atwater Kent, Majestic
Radios—Victor Records
During Summer will have men on Cape Cod.

WELLESLEY

Cleaning, Pressing Office, Tel. Middlesex 6555
Dyeing, Repairing Res. Wellesley 1613-J
Daily Collection Delivery
BECKETT'S
Ernest J. Beckett
WELLESLEY, MASS.
Wellesleys Newtons Watertown
Dependable Pleasing Standard — *Service Work Prices*

Another Savings Account
It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour
WELLESLEY TRUST CO.
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WINCHESTER

The WINDSOR SHOP
530 MAIN STREET
Gifts for all occasions
Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tellies.

WOLLASTON

VISIT
Snug Harbor Radio Studio
875 WOLLASTON BEACH BLVD.
NEW Philco Models
Liberal allowance on old sets.
GRANITE 1028 Open Evenings

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

PROFILE BRAND
KIDNEY
YELLOW EYES
or PEA BEANS
DICKERMAN
& COMPANY
CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
Concord, N. H. Opp. State House

"Dolly Madison"
The newest Sterling pattern made by Gorham.
N. C. NELSON CO., *Jewelers*
CONCORD, N. H.

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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
The Christian Science Monitor always on sale.
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

The CAROLYN SHOP
Gowns—Knit Sport Wear—Hats
Hosiery—Bags—Novelties
116 N. MAIN ST. Tel. 2836

Edson C. Eastman Co.
STATIONERS
and BOOK STORE
120 N. Main Street Tel. 186

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

An Expert
Home
Decorating
Service
that solves every problem in making the home beautiful and "homey"
ESTIMATES AT SHORT NOTICE
HARRY G. EMMONS
CONCORD, N. H.

HARPER
METHOD SHOP
Eugene Method
Permanent Wave
Shampoo and Marcel
4 PARK STREET
202 Patriot Building

TENNEY COAL CO.
Agents for
JEDDO-HIGHLAND
LEHIGH COALS
24 Pleasant St. Tel. 831-W

The BOSTON STORE
SPECIAL SAVINGS
in Our FURNITURE DEPT.
15 S. Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

"As Old as Radio"
TRASK RADIO and
ELECTRIC SHOP
Chas. A. Trask, Prop.
FRIGIDAIRE — Electrical Appliances
Radio and Sporting Goods

Household Electric Shop
ERNEST S. BROOKS, Owner
General Electric Refrigerators
Savage Washing Machines
Johnson Oil Burners
"Hotpoint" Electrical Appliances
27 So. Main Street, Concord, N. H.

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

DIVERSI
WHOLESALE FRUIT CO.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept. 10 N. Main St. Phone 1370

A Gift of Jewelry Makes a lasting one
We extend a cordial invitation to visit our shoppe.
The House of
PICKETT & STUART
JEWELERS
80 North Main St. Concord, N. H.

GEO. R. TAYLOR & Co.
Coal and Coke
HEAVY TRUCKING
29 North Main St. Tel. 364-W

The Friendly Shop
JEAN PATOU MODELS
in French Felt for Fall
Straws reduced to $2 and $3
Note New Address: *69 N. State St.*

ELIZABETH CLAY
Frederics Vita-Tonic Permanent Waving
Finger Waving, Shampooing, Marcelling
42 N. STATE ST., CAPT. APTS. Tel. 2402

For QUALITY
HOME-MADE CANDY
Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
13 WARREN ST. Concord, N. H.

ELMWOOD HOTEL
8 Miles from CONCORD, N. H.
No Jazz! No Noise!
Good Food? Good Beds? Good Rooms?
Yes!
Rates $4 up, American Plan

Kelvinators, Appliances
Majestic Radios
A. B. C. Oil Burners
Seaman's Electric Shop Inc.
5 Odd Fellows Ave. Tel. 1486-W

Gordon's Fish Market
BEST QUALITY FISH
Canned Goods, Fresh Eggs,
and Vegetables
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594 or 595

Brookside Farm
Tea Room
Tourists Accommodated
MRS. SANBORN
Phone 1052 Hopkinton Road

BROWN & SALTMARSH
CAMERAS *and* FILMS
Novelties, Stationery and Gifts
61 N. MAIN STREET, CONCORD, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
Always Something New
24 N. MAIN STREET Tel. 238

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel,
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 525

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Redhouse —DURGIN LANE
Breakfast - Luncheon
Afternoon Tea - Supper
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Hours 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.
Open Sundays and Holidays
In connection with Derby's Incorporated
24 Warren Street *Concord, N. H.*

JACK'S
BOOT SHOPPE
Protect Your Feet and Enjoy Foot Comfort
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
54 NO. MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

Orr & Rolfe
Heating, Plumbing and Electrical Contractors
Slate, Tin, Tar
and Gravel
Roofing
ESTIMATES GIVEN
4 BRIDGE ST. Tel. 1670

CITY COAL CO.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Prop
Sole Distributors of
OLD COMPANY'S
LEHIGH COAL
11 N. Main St. (Martin's Drug Store)
Tel. 3080—3081

Campbell's
PEPPER POT
Something new!
PAGE BROS.
Groceries, Meats and Provisions
FREE DELIVERY
18 CONCORD STREET Tel. 17

Nassikas's Poultry Farm
Poultry of All Kinds
Ready for the Oven
Eggs From Nest to You
Delivery Fridays and Saturdays
TELEPHONE: SUNCOOK 110

Some Women Enjoy Leisure Hours
Why Not You?
Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a
PREMIER CLEANER
CONCORD ELECTRIC CO.
15 Capitol Street

The Sterling Cafe
Upstairs, Cafe—Downstairs, Cafeteria
"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"
23 N. MAIN ST. Concord, N. H.

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish, Vegetables,
Imported and Domestic Cheese
FANCY CANNED GOODS

DOVER

Telephone 815-W
A. V. GREENLAW & SON
Roofers
and Metal Workers
217 Washington Street, Dover, N. H.

Jenness' Filling Station
SOCONY PRODUCTS
DAYTON TIRES
TUBES AND ACCESSORIES
46 Broadway, Dover, N. H.

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Agricultural Implements, Motor Supplies
Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers

All you need in
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Supplied with Prompt Service
at
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street, Dover, N. H.

LACONIA

ROBERTS' MARKET
QUALITY *SERVICE*
Tel. 267 605 Main St. Laconia, N. H.
Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit, Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, New Hampshire Maple Syrup
ROBERTS' GREENHOUSES
Bedding Plants Potted Plants

DOYLE & SMITH
Successors to Knight and Huntress
GORDON HOSIERY
and UNDERWEAR

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

WEBER'S BAKERY
PETER PAN BREAD
Brown Bread and Beans—Saturday
Large Assortment of Cakes
646 MAIN STREET Tel. 147

DEPOT SQUARE
AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
86 Pleasant Street
MOHAWK and GOODYEAR TIRES
GOOD GULF GAS TIRE REPAIRING
POWER WASHING FOR CARS
Tel. 600

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

QUIMBY DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
Armand's—Coty's—Hudnut's
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

EVERY time we overcome some temptation we get strength to overcome another.—DWIGHT L. MOODY.

A Word a Day

Foreign

Whatever is "foreign" is literally "outside, without," the word coming to us through the Late Latin *foraneus*, a word applied to a nonresident canon or to a traveling peddler, from the Latin *foras*, "out of doors." This probably accounts for "foreigners" sometimes being narrowly considered "outsiders."

We use the word in a variety of similar senses, among them: "related to, or dealing with countries other than the one under consideration," as "he visited several foreign countries"; "of, pertaining to, or proceeding from some other person or thing," as, "no part is foreign to the whole"; "not pertinent, not connected," as, "the act was foreign to his purpose"; and "not organically or naturally related," as, "he removed the foreign particle from his finger."

For'-eign is accented on the first syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled for'-in, with the o as in odd (not as in orb), *i* as in it.

"Reading an international daily newspaper is the best substitute for foreign travel."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

"Cheer Up," Says the Architect. "It's Lots of Fun to Plan Good Things. Come to Think of It, Things Don't Just 'Work Out,' Do They? But They Do If We Do Our Work!"

Odds and Ends

Medieval Football

While St. Andrews, Scotland, claims to be the place of origin of golf, football is said to have been first played at Florence, Italy, the game "giouco del calcio" having been played there since medieval times.

Building In Denmark

A report from Denmark says that building and construction activity is at the highest record in years.

Back to Nature

About 65,000 persons leave Manhattan every year to establish their homes in suburban districts near by.

Clean Journalism

A campaign to bar crime news from the front page of newspapers has been initiated in Brazil.

In Lighter Vein

A Crooner

Mrs. Vere de Vere: "I'm inviting a professor of romance languages to our dance this evening."

Her Daughter: "That's wonderful of you, Mother. Is he going to croon for us?"

Had No Effect

Mistress: "Did you water the rubber plant, Dora?"

Maid: "Why, no, ma'am. I thought it was waterproof."—*Pathfinder.*

Way Back

"What is your brother in college?"
"A halfback."
"I mean in studies."
"Oh, in studies he's away back."—*Montreal Star.*

A Lengthy Stay

"When is your wife coming back?"
"I don't know. She is taking part in a vacation marathon!"

Humorist

Departing Maid (after extremely short stay): "I suppose you'll send my letters on, ma'am?"

Mistress (sarcastically): "Certainly, if there's room on the envelope for any more addresses."

Brevities

Judge: Baseball is intricate. For instance, no one knows how the man who has the peanut concession manages to have enough peanuts left over every season to last him through the following season.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Many who consider themselves leaders will follow a little golf ball all day.

Adjustment

London

A WOMAN bought some oranges from a small shop where she had occasionally bought things before. When she arrived home and took off the colored wrappers from each orange, she found that half of them were mildewed. After overcoming a strong sense of resentment, she took them back, knowing that the matter would be adjusted satisfactorily.

Showing them to the fruit vendor, she kindly excused him by saying that, of course, he could not see under the wrappings. His reply was very unexpected:

"Lady, I did know those oranges were bad when I sold them to you; but I feel so ashamed at the trouble and inconvenience I have put you to I want to make good."

He then took some of the very largest and most expensive oranges in his shop and insisted upon her taking them in exchange. When she offered to pay the difference, he would not hear of such a thing. "No, lady, you have been so kind, not coming back and storming at me, but trying to excuse me. I shall never forget, and I shall never sell bad fruit to anyone again. I've learned a lesson and I am grateful."

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Is Happy

WHEN Mem Saheb Elephant said: "We shall think of a plan to make everybody happy," all the animals at Huttee Boy's party shut their eyes and thought very hard. They swished their tails and wriggled their ears and thought and thought.

When the young camel, Chota Unt, noticed that all the Jungle animals had closed their eyes, he unfolded his many-jointed legs and sped away silently on his spongy feet to his home in his beloved desert.

The ostrich followed on its swift, strong legs, and did not stop till it had said good-by to the Jungle. Behind them frisked the zebra colt, hungry for the kind of grass that grew at his home.

Huttee Boy swayed from side to side, twirling his trunk, flapping his big elephant ears and tried to think of a plan to make everybody happy. But strange to say, he could not think of anything that would please everybody. He frowned and groaned and snorted, but it did no good—he simply could not think of a plan, not a plan that would please everybody.

Mem Saheb Elephant leaned against a tree and went to sleep, while the guards and sentinels looked after the herd.

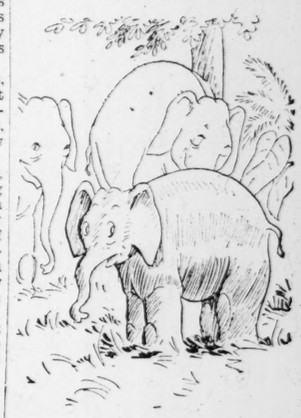
The Jungle was quiet and very, very hot. Mistress Hippo trotted down to the river for a swim and Baby Hippo waddled along behind her. The little alligators followed them.

The panthers climbed trees and stretched out along strong branches for a nap. The tigers slipped away for a snooze among the tall grass and the lions found a clearing where they could have a fine sun bath.

Kangar and Garoo, the Kangaroo twins, bounded away to the far side of the desert, where their mother was waiting for them with a surprise in her pouch. The three little bears went off to the slippery slide for a frolic and the hyenas followed to see if there would be anything to eat.

Pythons, deer, giraffe rhinos, jackals, birds, monkeys, they all went to the place they liked best, so that when Huttee Boy opened his eyes, he saw nothing but elephants, elephants, elephants everywhere. Big elephants, little elephants, medium-sized elephants!

He looked about trying to see the other animals who had been there when he closed his eyes and asked: "Where is everybody?"


"Where Is Everybody?" Said Huttee Boy, Looking All About.

The elephants laughed and asked: "Aren't we anybody?"

Huttee Boy looked puzzled and said: "I must have been dreaming. I thought I went to the edge of the Jungle and saw a huge bird, called an ostrich, with legs as big as a kangaroo's hind legs, and a humpy, bumpy fellow called a camel, and a little striped black and white zebra colt. I dreamed they came to visit me."

The laugh in Mem Saheb's trunk jumped right out and frisked all about the place.

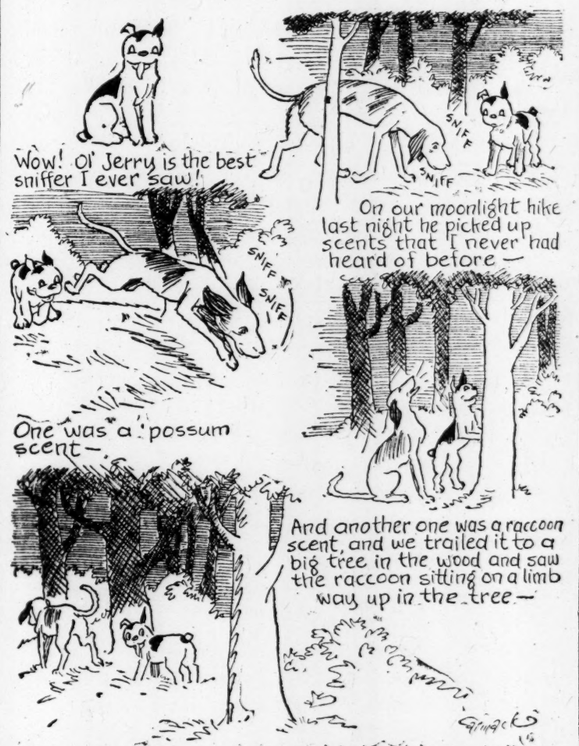
"They were really here to visit you," she told him. "But they have gone away home, the place they love best. And so have the animals who came to your party. You know home is the dearest place on earth. Just imagine how you would like to live in the desert."

"I shouldn't like it at all. The Jungle for me. And now for a swim," squealed the little elephant, trotting off with his elephant ears flapping like two big fans.

To himself he said: "My trunk! I am glad I am not a camel with too many joints in my legs and humps on my back."

Suddenly he stopped running and twirled his trunk, then began to laugh. Said he: "That is a joke—nobody thought of a plan to please everybody, after all, but everybody is happy. Humph! Everybody just went to the place he loved best, the place he belonged. Home is best, but even so, it is nice to go visiting too. I want to know the whole world."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! Ol' Jerry is the best sniffer I ever saw!
SNIFF
SNIFF
SNIFF
SNIFF
On our moonlight hike last night he picked up scents that I never had heard of before—
One was a 'possum scent—
And another one was a raccoon scent, and we trailed it to a big tree in the wood and saw the raccoon sitting on a limb way up in the tree—
And we barked and barked at him, but he wouldn't come down and we finally had to go off and leave him—

South American Cities

Start at any letter, and moving only to a connected letter, spell the names of eight prominent cities on the South American continent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Stretching the Power Rate Yardstick

EVERY now and then appears a news story to the effect that some town or small city has partly or wholly done away with tax collections and is defraying the costs of local government with the profits from a municipal electric or gas plant. And in the wake of each such story usually comes a letter or statement from a spokesman of some power company calling attention to certain unconsidered factors which deserve to be weighed before reaching a conclusion as to the comparative merits of municipal and private operation of public utilities. Such a letter, referring to a recent article in the Monitor about the Chanute (Kan.) system, is published on this page.

This case combines with other recent incidents —a suit before the New York Public Service Commission involving rates of the Jamestown municipal electric plant, studies of municipal operation by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and unofficial investigation of its success in California—to point to the desirability of more clearly understood standards for establishing municipal utility rates. Complaints most frequently made are that municipal plants fail to account for the amounts which private plants would pay in taxes or for overhead costs such as supervision or capitalization, or that they fail to set aside adequate reserves for depreciation.

The Chanute case and the Jamestown case are opposites. In the former type of case it is apparent that the municipality is, temporarily at least, substituting gas and electric profits for taxes, in other words that taxes are being collected through electric and gas bills instead of tax bills. Possibly residents would rather have their taxes hidden that way, just as certain persons complain less about paying $300 a year for tariff-protected commodities, only $100 of which goes to the Government, than they do about paying $100 in income taxes.

But the fact remains that consumption of gas or electricity is not necessarily a fair index of what a person or business ought to pay toward the support of local government. That would be setting aside rather lightly the theories of proportionate benefits and ability to pay which underlie centuries of tax legislation. Besides, there is hardly any more reason for a city to go into the electric light business to earn its expenses than for it to go into the chain store business for that purpose. If some contribution must be made to the exchequer of the city government, let it be simply the equivalent of that which a private plant would pay in taxes.

The basis for municipal operation is low-price service to users of electricity or gas. If a municipal plant is able to show a profit at rates comparable with near-by commercial utilities, the logical thing is to give that benefit to consumers by a reduction in rates. In the discussion over municipal versus private operation, low rates are a more convincing argument than auditoriums, playgrounds or street paving paid for with light plant revenue.

On the other hand, care needs to be exercised that reduction of rates is not accomplished by an unseen drainage of municipal tax revenues. There is no occasion for subsidy. This is the point raised in the Jamestown case, though John Bauer, director of the American Public Utilities Bureau, says that plant has laid aside larger depreciation reserves than most commercial plants and shows much larger earnings above cost of service than are likely to be due to uncharged contributions from the city budget. Indeed, Mr. Bauer considers the Jamestown plant an outstanding example of efficiency in municipal operation, inasmuch as during 1929, after the maximum rate had been cut from 4½ cents to 4 cents per kilowatt hour, the net revenues amounted to $208,768, which was nearly 38 per cent of the gross.

The cases on both sides indicate the need for drawing a sharp line between the finances of the municipality and those of its utility plants, both as to capital costs and as to operating costs. If municipal operation in some localities is to furnish a useful yardstick for comparison of the charges of the much larger neighboring commercial utilities, it will best do so by keeping this distinction clear.

Enterprise—Fourteenth Defender

UPON the yacht Enterprise of New York has fallen the honor of defending the America's Cup, ancient symbol of international sailing supremacy, against the fifth challenge launched by Sir Thomas Lipton during the last thirty years.

The white-hulled and white-sparred sloop, sponsored by a syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt and Winthrop W. Aldrich, was selected by a special committee of the New York Yacht Club after a series of trial races with three other aspirants for the defense of the cup, the New York sloops Weetamoe and Whirlwind, and the Boston boat Yankee. On September 13, the first of a series of races—to be decided by the winning of four out of seven—between Enterprise and Shamrock V will be held off Newport, R. I.

That the committee has named the ablest boat has been proved in thirty-one races in which Enterprise, smallest of the American yachts, has manifested a distinct superiority in light air, while holding sufficiently close to the Yankee, the heavy-weather champion, when the breeze has piped above fifteen or twenty knots.

In Shamrock V the defender is meeting a worthy rival. In an impromptu brush off Newport with the Enterprise, the sleek-lined, green-hulled invader was reported to have had much the better of the American yacht during the few minutes in which the vessels were in company. W. Starling Burgess, designer of Enterprise, stands at the top of his profession. He has followed in the footsteps of his father, Edward Burgess of Boston, designer of Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, vessels which defended the America's Cup forty or more years ago. Charles Nicholson, designer of Shamrock V, ranks second to none among England's present-day naval architects. He is indeed a worthy successor to the eminent Scottish craftsmen, William Fife of Fairlee and George L. Watson of Glasgow, designers of earlier challengers.

Meanwhile the jovial Irish challenger says little but smiles much, as messages of good will pour in from every direction at his headquarters aboard the steam yacht Erin in Newport harbor. On four occasions his attempts to win the ancient classic have failed. But should his thirty years of undaunted determination and good sportsmanship culminate in a victory for Shamrock V, it is safe to say that nowhere will his success be more whole-heartedly acclaimed than in the country where the coveted prize has been defended for more than three-quarters of a century.

Bankers and Drought Relief

THE unspectacular but vitally useful work of drought relief is being steadily pursued by President Hoover and the public and private agencies he has summoned to the task. Those always undramatic gentlemen, the bankers, have now, after a conference at the White House, determined on definite, concrete measures to provide credit relief. The program follows that carried out in 1927 after the Mississippi flood. Its keynote is the organization of state credit corporations with branches in the counties jointly to secure and facilitate loans to individual farmers from the Federal Farm Loan Board.

This is in line with the wise general plan to have relief measures handled so far as possible by local organizations, but with federal coöperation. While the program may disappoint those who looked for federal largesse, it appears sound and workable. The chief responsibility is placed upon those most directly interested and best informed—the local bankers. A factor in the drought equation to which adequate attention has not been given is the banker's interest in rehabilitation. Through his holdings of farm mortgages and his dependence on stable economic conditions in his own community, the banker may easily possess a much larger financial stake than any farmer in holding down drought damage and repairing that already incurred. In the long run it will be to his advantage to help the farmer who needs assistance until another harvest.

The steady, ameliorative work of rehabilitation now under way is not recorded in the big headlines which greeted the drought, but it merits equally close attention from the public, and every kind of coöperation which can be developed. The popular idea is that the crisis is past. In the sense that the height of the dry spell is past, that is true. But there is a continuing "crisis" in the working out of measures to curtail effects, the ultimate phases of which have not yet been felt.

It will not do to forget the drought too easily. The needs of those afflicted by it still cry for relief. Action to provide it has been splendidly organized. But the action must be supported until carried through to completion. That is a job for public opinion.

A Communist-Fascist Partnership

THE recent Soviet-Italian commercial agreement, under which the Italian Government guarantees 75 per cent of the credit for Soviet purchases made in Italy, merits attention for both its economic and its political significance.

Economically there are several bases for Italo-Soviet collaboration, incongruous as any Communist-Fascist coöperation may appear at first sight politically. A convenient sea route through the Mediterranean, Ægean and Black Seas connects Italy with the southern Soviet ports, Odessa, Novorossisk, Batum, etc. Italy is a large consumer of Soviet oil and a consumer, on a smaller scale, of Soviet coal and iron ore, all of which commodities may be most conveniently shipped from the Russian Black Sea ports. The question of "dumping," which has aroused opposition to Soviet imports in Germany, America and other countries, does not affect the sale of oil, coal and iron in Italy, because the latter country, not producing these minerals itself, is glad to purchase them at the lowest possible prices.

It is quite natural that Italy should wish to export its machinery and equipment in exchange for its imports of Russian products, and the recent agreement, solving the credit problem on terms which are very advantageous, compared with those which the Soviet commercial organizations are usually able to obtain in other countries, is expected to make possible the doubling of Soviet orders placed in Italy during the coming year.

Politically, there is a background for this Soviet-Italian commercial agreement. Disagreements between Italy and France have loomed large during recent months. The Soviet Union is also in a state of chronically strained relations with France, the military ally of Poland and Rumania. It is no secret that the negotiations for a settlement of the French pre-war claims against Russia have been at a standstill for almost three years; and hostile decisions handed down by French courts in cases affecting Soviet commercial and financial interests have recently served as a constant irritant to Soviet public opinion and an obstruction to the modest amount of trade which is carried on between France and the Soviet Union.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that an atmosphere of cordiality should mark Soviet-Italian political relations at the present moment, despite the political, economic and social differences of the Bolshevist and Fascist systems. Italy is presumably not sorry to be on friendly terms with a state which constitutes a sort of counterbalance to France's eastern allies, and the Soviet Union is glad to extract any political and economic advantages which may accrue from Franco-Italian antagonism.

"Misspent Wealth for Health"

THERE is but little question that far more money is spent yearly by the American people in their quest for health than most persons realize. As to who shall decide regarding the wisdom of the direction of this disbursement is a different matter. The average citizen would probably claim that it is nobody's business but his own. He feels, not without justification, that the problem of his physical well-being involves himself so much more intimately than anyone else that he is entitled to complete freedom in this connection, provided he does not endanger the public welfare by the methods he adopts.

It therefore comes as rather a shock to a casual reader to see in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association a short editorial under the caption, "Misspent Wealth for Health." Who is the arbiter, he may ask, that can say that the money spent for health is "misspent"? The facts upon which the editorial is based are contained in publication number six of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, which the article characterizes as "depressing." "Cold, comfortless facts," it says with reference to a typical rural county, "tell exactly where the people's money goes: half a million of dollars, or about $21 a head." This, however, is not the point to which objection is taken; rather, it is that less than one-third is spent for medical advice and aid; more than another third is spent on drugs and medicines (of which, however, only about 10 per cent are dispensed by physicians), and the remaining amount presumably is disbursed in other directions entirely, for, it appears, "the county that boasts only thirty-one physicians has five 'active' chiropractors and six Christian Science practitioners."

There is more along the same line, vaccination, immunization against diphtheria, etc., receiving their share of comment. But the concluding sentence merits special attention: "Apparently the weakest point in the health situation in the county is what might be called the health intelligence quotient." This scarcely seems a worthy way of combating what appeals as needing correction. The old-time legal advice that, if one has a weak case, one should abuse the other side, has been proved poor policy. The medical profession is fully entitled to its clientele and to the use of whatever methods it may believe in; it is not likely to gain much ground by unsupported and gratuitous attacks upon the intelligence of the American people.

Beauty—and Common Sense

A PLEASING item of news comes from Worcester, Eng., where a proposed beauty contest has been abandoned for an unexpected cause. Worcester is an inland town. It has no ocean to provide plausible excuse for the participants in a beauty contest to appear in bathing suits; it lacks also a board walk, conveniently adjacent to the sea, on which such participants may parade. Thus handicapped, the promoters of the contest were compelled to invite participants to submit photographs, from among which a "Queen of Beauty" was to be chosen for the coming widely advertised town carnival.

Nothing was lacking except an interested participation. The young women of Worcester no doubt read the advertisements; "but when the committee met they were aghast to discover that no photographs had been submitted for their inspection."

It may be, of course, that the young women of Worcester all agree with Bacon that "the best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express." Such agreement would be to their credit. One can hardly believe—especially after looking at the photographs taken during and subsequent to such contests in America—that Worcester is without promising candidates for such queenship. It would appear, rather, that the young women of Worcester, their families, friends, and advisers, have individually a good deal of common sense.

Portrait of a Mother

OUT of the mists of boyhood a professional man recalled the other day the exclamations of wonder evoked by the first installation of a new kind of light burner which converted crude natural gas into a white hood of radiant flame. He pictured again that farm home in Ohio, and how one night, when all the children were in bed, he crept softly down the stairs that he might watch that magic globe brightly shining in the front room.

"Underneath that illuminated burner sat my mother," the man continued, "and she was intent on an exquisite piece of embroidery. Even now I can see her busy fingers bringing the threads into a pattern of beauty. But my boyish wonder was for the new light, not for the mother who worked hard all day long, took care of four children, helped Father with the crops, and then when the house was quiet sat down under a gas burner to make a thing of loveliness for herself."

The passing of the years had done one thing for that boy grown into a man. It had transferred his wonder from a new type of illumination to the radiant face of his mother. It had shown him that she was more marvelous than any bit of mechanism.

Editorial Notes

"Picnics are just as enjoyable," Lord Ponsonby says, "if paper and refuse are not scattered over the ground." More enjoyable, rather, especially for the next party.

If all the warships in the world were placed end to end, at the bottom of the ocean, and left there, the world would be none the worse.

Mexico no longer requires passport photographs of tourists. It would, however, still like its visitors to "look pleasant, please."

Golfing balance—somewhere midway between Bobby Jones and Tom Thumb.

A Tunisian Wedding

"WOULD it please Mademoiselle to see an Arab wedding?" I looked up to find Alli Hassam, my guide, just in back of me. I hesitated. My great desire to see a native wedding contended with my reluctance to enter the walled Muhammadan town at night with a strange Arab. I had been but two days in the sacred city of Kairouan and still felt very strange. Understanding the situation, an American friend who was stopping at the same hotel offered to accompany me.

We started at once. Passing through the main portal in the cobalt moonlight, we entered the chief street of the old town; soon, however, we were guided down a narrow lane to await the bridegroom. He and his friends were praying in the tomb of a marabout. Alli Hassam explained that, as the bridegroom had never been married before, the ceremony would be quite elaborate. As the wedding party came out of the tomb it was met by a band of tomtom players, who began their weird beatings in strange rhythms.

Some men bore banners and others carried an arrangement of five candles, which by some implication was supposed to bring blessings. With his friends on either side came the bridegroom, clothed in white and wearing over all a burnoose, which covered him completely and only allowed a slit through which to see. He carried himself with great dignity.

* * *

More revelers joined the procession, which by this time was very noisy. Every 100 or 200 yards the march would halt, and peculiar dances and chants were enacted. After following the throng for some time, we left it and went to the home of the bride. At the doorway sat an aged man, the bride's father. My guide and the American could go no farther, as the women were unveiled.

I was, however, given in charge of the bride's sister, who, after leading me through a portico, conducted me into a large courtyard, whose white-washed walls gleamed almost orange in the mellow light.

Above brooded a midnight blue velvet sky. In the courtyard were several hundred women in gala costume, wearing Turkish trousers heavily embroidered, and little sleeveless jackets, gorgeously embellished in gold and silver; some, too, wore extremely beautiful necklaces studded with pearls, and barbaric rings, bracelets and earrings. Their faces were much made up, the eyebrows being tremendously accentuated with black, and the cheeks and lips much rouged. Their fingernails were dyed red with henna.

These women were delighted with me. They see nothing of the outside world. They have no books or pictures, and never even attend the motion picture theater which the town boasts, as only the men patronize it. I was the center of interest, and they didn't hesitate to show their enthusiasm and curiosity. They swarmed about me. Some examined my clothes. One grabbed my wrist to display my watch. Another tugged gently at my hat, as she wished to see the way I dressed my hair. The children pulled at my bag and cuddled under my cape, until I was forced to take it off. This pleased the women immensely, because they could then see my frock, which was painfully simple compared to their embroidered splendor.

Next the sister proudly led me from door to door in the courtyard; each door opened into a simple, smallish room, most sparingly finished, often having only a bed and a dresser. Chairs are rare, as the Arabs sit on the ground, and since they cook in the courtyard on a brazier, their needs are few. As a climax I was brought to the bride's chamber. Surrounded by other girls, she sat on the floor like a much-bedecked Chinese image—quite still, legs crossed and hands relaxed in her lap.

She wore the most exquisite trousers, skin-tight and solidly embroidered in heavy gold. A richly spangled sky-blue tunic fell from her shoulders, and on her head was an elaborate headdress. Her face was covered with a red veil also ornamented with gold.

I tried to make the sister understand that I admired her greatly, and then she raised the veil from the girl's face. The bride was vexed at this. Poor child! I later found that the four or five nights before a wedding are spent by the bride partly in revelry with her friends, but mostly in the gloomy dampness of a marabout's tomb, praying.

On again entering the courtyard the tomtoms heralded the approach of the bridegroom's train. The women swiftly disappeared, some into the surrounding rooms, others up the ladders to the roof, making dusky glowing blobs against the blue sky.

The men on entering arranged themselves in a circle. Most of them sat on the ground, but about thirty stood in a line. Again there were the dances and songs and the monotonous beating of the drums, while from the roof the women kept up a continuous weird bleat.

* * *

The standing men formed a straight line with their arms about each other. There was a hush. Then the tomtoms began a soft, steady thump to the accompaniment of which the men as one body swayed from side to side and cried softly, "Allah! Allah! Allah!" This noise increased in tempo and volume until one felt deafened with the blast, and the air seemed to quiver with the excitement. Above all the din came the wailing chant of the women, while in the circle the Dervish dancers were swirling wildly and engaging in other fantastic practices.

The intensity began to subside and very gradually the noise and movement decreased until there was quiet. Silently the men withdrew, passing the bridegroom who, during all the performance, sat on a crude dais. The women again filled the courtyard. They were unveiled, for the bridegroom is supposed to have eyes only for his future wife. This is the only occasion when the Muhammadan women of Kairouan appear before a strange man unveiled.

At last the door of the bride's room opened and, led by a woman, the bride slowly made her way toward the platform. Placing the girl before the groom, the woman raised her veil and at the same time passed a candle to the man, so that he could clearly see her features and know if she pleased him. Finding the girl to his liking, the groom descended and quietly took her to his own house. That concluded the ceremony.

I. R. K.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

A COMPANY of 250 members of the Steuben Society, an organization comprising Americans of German extraction, met with a hearty welcome here. Their primary object in visiting Germany was in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the German-American general who organized the American Army. The society chartered the North German Lloyd steamer York and paid a visit to Bremen and Hamburg before coming on to Berlin. The program of events in the capital was as comprehensive as it was enjoyable. Five of the members were received by President von Hindenburg, who conversed with them for nearly half an hour about cordial relations between the two countries.

Welcome Given Steuben Society

The society presented President von Hindenburg with a picture of the great general. They were also guests of the Chancellor and of the municipality, and the luncheon given by the City Fathers was noteworthy for the fact that there was no alcohol on the tables. In return for the hospitality shown them, the Steuben Society gave a banquet in the House of the Press, during which the very cordial exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and the Reich's President was read and speeches were delivered by members of the society and representatives of the German Government.

Potsdam was visited as a matter of course and the statue of the German-American general inspected. Magdeburg played an important part in the proceedings, for it is his birthplace. The municipality there was also presented with a picture by the society, and in the new Forum of Honor a plaque of the general was unveiled by the youngest scion of the family, the 9-year-old Hasso von Steuben. At a special service given for the guests in the cathedral the clergyman delivered his sermon in English for their benefit. As a lasting souvenir of the society's visit to Germany a street or square is to be named after Steuben in Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin.

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New Waterway Is Completed

Germany's waterways, already very numerous, have received an important addition in the Lippe Canal, reaching from Wesel to Datteln, a length of thirty-eight miles. The water route, which is of special importance for the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district, has just been completed, after fourteen years of strenuous work. It has a depth of about twelve feet and, with a width of 125 feet, it can accommodate the largest inland vessels. The canal has six locks, and how densely populated is the district through which it passes is indicated by the fact that fifty-four bridges were considered necessary to cross it in its comparatively short course.

* * *

"Living" Chess Game Played

While the chess Olympiad was progressing at Hamburg, followed with interest by the entire chess world, Berlin had its own special attraction. At Luna Park, the popular amusement park at Halensee, a game of chess was played with living figures under the direction of the former world champion, Capablanca, and his opponent, the German champion, Elstner. With breathless attention the game was followed by the spectators, and a very pretty sight it was, apart from the play itself. The black and white "men" were daintily and appropriately costumed with more than a touch of the bizarre. The pawns were high in public favor in their white suits with red caps and black suits with gray caps; the rotundity of the castles caused considerable amusement and they were certainly not sorry when they were "taken." At small tables the players sat, each with a chessboard before him, upon which every move made was immediately followed by the live figures at a preconcerted stroke of the huge wand carried by the gayly attired herald. Until late in the evening the mimic battle was waged, for the players were well matched and the interest of the spectators never flagged. Finally the game resulted in a draw.

* * *

Research Body President Named

After long discussion the successor to Adolf von Harnack as head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society has been appointed, and a wiser selection could hardly have been made. The new president is Prof. Max Planck, whose Quenten Theory, deduced from heat and light rays, gained him the Nobel Prize in 1918. As vice-president, Dr. Becker, the former Minister of Education for Prussia, has been elected. The Kaiser Wilhelm Society, which was founded for research of every description, is an important and flourishing institution. It is ostensibly impartial and unpolitical in character and is certainly less so than are most academic institutions in Germany. Progressive circles are endeavoring to accomplish a change of name, calling it in future what it really is: a Society for the Promotion of Knowledge, but whether or when they will succeed time will show.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Standards for Municipal Utility Rates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On July 17, 1930, an article was published in the Monitor entitled, "Kansas Town Abolishes City Tax, Operates on Profits of Utilities." The article would indicate that, as a result of the municipality operating these utilities, the entire tax levy that ordinarily would accrue to the city was not necessary because of the profits earned by the utilities; and that the revenue of $93,128.20 during the coming year for the purposes that heretofore had been required for tax levies would be furnished by the gas and electric departments, in addition to supporting other city funds, and would add to their own accounts for depreciation and expansion. In addition to that, the utilities plants are not assessed for any tax purposes.

In conclusion the article states that, while the earnings of the utilities are high, the rates for electricity range from 1½ to 6 cents per kilowatt, and that gas is sold at rates from 35 to 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet. Commenting on these two rates—particularly the gas rate, which I have had an opportunity to compare—to get the benefit of the 35-cent rate in gas any consumer would have to use over 100,000 cubic feet per month, the first 10,000 cubic feet costing 50 cents, the second 10,000, 45 cents, and over 20,000 and up to 100,000, 40 cents. In a town estimated to have a population of about 11,000 people, it is apparent that the average rate is nearer 50 cents upon the basis of 10,000 cubic feet per month rather than 35 cents, as your article would tend to indicate.

In comparing the rates of other towns, such as Arkansas City with a population of 13,691, the average rate amounts to only 33 cents; and at Chautauqua, Kan., a town much smaller than Chanute, having a population of only 1500 people, the straight rate for gas is only 35 cents. Of course, this is the cost of natural gas to these communities, and on the differential of a smaller town, Chautauqua, with a rate of 35 cents, or of the larger town of Arkansas City with a population of 13,691, with a straight rate of 33 cents, it is apparent that this differential between these rates and the 50-cent rate charged at Chanute should go a long way to pay for taxes of the city. In other words, Chanute is asking the users of gas, electricity and water to pay for the taxes on property owned by people using little or none of these services.

P. A. ERLACH,
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New York, N. Y.